Ephemerides K

THE

AMERICAN KALENDAR;

PP. 2506-9

OR,

United States Register,

FOR

NEW HAMPSHIRE,	DELAWARE,
VERMONT,	MARYLAND,
MASSACHUSETTS,	VIRGINIA,
RHODE ISLAND,	KENTUCKY,
CONNECTICUT,	NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW YORK,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
NEW JERSEY,	GEORGIA, AND
PENNSYLVANIA,	TENNESSEE.

FOR THE YEAR 1799.

TOGETHER WITH

A CORRECT COPY OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.

TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY,
And will be carefully corrected to the Time of Publication.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

1799.

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Agents for the Purchaſe and Sale of AMERICAN Funds, Lands, &c.

Meſſrs. Edwards, Smith, Templer, Middleton Johnſon, and Wedgwood, No. 18, Stratford Place.

Meſſrs. De Berdt, Dearman, and Co. No. 6, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Mr. John Dewhurſt, No. 17, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Meſſrs. Barrell and Henry Servanté, No. 6, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street.

Meſſrs. Bird, Savage, and Bird, American Land and Stock Office, No. 5, Jefferies-Square, St. Mary-Axe.

KALENDAR

KALENDAR

OF

The UNITED STATES.

Situation, extent, and boundaries of the United States. } Between { 31° and 49° N. lat. 9 E. and 24 W. lon. from Philadelphia,

Being about 1250 miles in length; 1030 miles in breadth.

BOUNDED (agreeably to the limits eſtabliſhed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, ratified on the third day of September 1783), on the north-weſt and north by the highlands which lie to the eaſtward of the river St. Lawrence, and which divide the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence from thoſe that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; by upper Canada, the river Iroquois, or Cataraquay; the lakes, (viz.) lake Ontario, lake Erie, lake Huron, lake Superior, the Long Lake, the Lake of the Woods; and a line drawn due weſt from the north-weſternmoſt angle of the laſt mentioned lake to the river Miſſiſſippi; on the weſt, by the river Miſſiſſippi; on the ſouth, by Weſt-Florida, Eaſt-Florida, and St. Mary's river; on the eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean, the river St. Croix, and Nova-Scotia; comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of the coaſt.

The late geographer of the United States, Mr. Hutchins, has computed that the ſurface contained within the above boundaries is one million of ſquare miles; which amounts to 640,000,000 of acres. Of this, agreeable to his computation, 51,000,000 of acres are water. So that the land within the United States amounts to 589,000,000 of acres. About three fifths of which is compriſed within the States that now compoſe the Union. The remainder, to wit, 220,000,000 of acres, lying weſt of the northern and

and middle ſtates, and north-weſt of the river Ohio, and extending to the river Miſſiſſippi, together with an extenſive territory ſouth of the Ohio, originally ceded to the United States, by North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, forms what is uſually denominated the Weſtern Territory.

A great proportion of this territory is yet claimed and occupied by the aboriginal natives. That part of it which is already purchaſed of them by the government of the United States (as alſo that which is ſtill unpurchaſed, ſo aſt as the title of the preſent poſſeſſors may be hereafter xtinguiſhed) is appropriated as a ſinking fund for the eſief of the principal of the national debt.

POPULATION

POPULATION.

The following is a ſchedule of the whole number of perſons within the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, taken agreeably to an Act for that purpoſe, paſſed March 1ſt, 1790.

Diſtricts.	Free white Males of 16 & upwards.	Free white Males under 16 yrs.	Free white Females.	All other fr. perſons.	Slaves.	Total.	Number of Repreſentatives.
New-Hampſhire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885	4
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,505	255	16	85,539	2
Maine	24,384	27,748	46,870	538	None	96,540	2
Maſſachuſetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	None	378,787	12
Rhode-Iſland	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	2
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946	7
New-York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	10
New-Jerſey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	5
Pennſylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373	13
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	1
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	8
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610	19
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677	2
North-Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751	10
South-Carolina	35,576	37,772	66,880	1,[illegible]1	107,094	249,073	6
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	[illegible]08	29,264	82,548	2
	of 21, &c	of 21, &c				3,893,635	
S. W. Territory	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	[illegible]	35,691	105
				All perſons		3,929,326	

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supreme Executive, 30,000 dollars annually.

JOHN ADAMS, president, and commander in chief of all the military and naval forces. Elected for four years, from March 4, 1797. Salary, 25,000 dollars per annum.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, vice president, and president of the Senate. 5000 dollars.

Legislature, 12,000 dollars annually.

Fifth Congress commenced 4th March 1797, and will expire 3d March 1799.

Senate.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. president.

New-Hampshire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Vermont, [illegible]jah Paine, Moses Robinson.
Massachusets, Theodore Sedgwick, Benjamin Goodhue.
Rhode-Island, William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut, James Hillhouse. Uriah Tracey.
New-York, John Lawrence, Philip Schuyler.
New-Jersey, John Rutherford, Richard Stockton.
Pennsylvania, William Bingham, James Ross.
Delaware, John Vining, Henry Latimer.
Maryland, John Henry, John E. Howard.
Virginia, S. T. Mason, Henry Tazewell.
Kentucky, John Brown, Humphry Marshall.
North-Carolina, Alexander Martin, Timothy Bloodworth.
South-Carolina, J. Read, John Hunter.
Georgia, James Gunn, Josiah Tattnall.
Tennessee, William Cocke, William Blunt.

Samuel A. Otis, secretary.
Robert Heysham, principal clerk.
John Otis, John Dempsie, } clerks.
Bishop White, chaplain.
James Mathers, door keeper.
Cornelius Maxwell, assistant door-keeper

HOUSE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jonathan Dayton, ſpeaker.

New-Hampſhire.

Jonathan Freeman,
A. Foſtar,

William Gordon,
Jeremiah Smith.

Vermont.

Matthew Lyon.

Lewis Morris

Maſſachuſetts.

Peleg Wadſworth,
Samuel Lyman, jun.
Dwight Foſter,
Harriſon G. Otis,
William Shepard,
——— Bullock,
——— Parker,

Samuel Sewall,
George Thatcher,
Nathaniel Freeman, jun.
John Read,
J. B. Varnum.
Theophilus Bradbury.

Rhode-Iſland.

C. G. Champlin,

Connecticut.

Joſhua Coit,
Chauncey Goodrich,
Nathaniel Smith,

S. W. Dana,
Roger Griſwold.
John Allen,

New-York.

J. E. Van Allen,
David Brooks,
H. L. Hoſmer,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
James Cochran,

Jonathan N. Havens,
John Williams,
Lucas Elmendorf,
Edward Livingſton,
Henry Glen,

New-Jerſey.

Thomas Sinnickron,
James Schureman,
J. H. Imlay.

Mark Thompſon,
Jonathan Dayton, ſpeaker,

Pennſylvania.

William Findley,
Andrew Gregg,
John W. Kittera,
Thomas Hartley,
Samuel Sitgreaves,
John Swanwick,
Richard Thomas.

Albert Gallatin,
David Baird,
George Ege,
J. A. Hanna,
John Chapman,
Blair M'Clenachan,

Delaware.

James A. Bayard.

Maryland.

George Dent, William Craik,
Samuel Smith, Richard Sprig, jun.
William Hindman, John Dennis,
George Baer, jun. William Matthews.

Virginia.

Thomas Claiborne, Matthew Clay,
William B. Giles, David Holmes,
Carter B. Harrison, James Machir,
Anthony New, Abraham Trigg,
John Nicholas, John Dawson,
Josiah Parker, Thomas Evans,
Abraham Venable, Walter Jones,
Richard Brent, Daniel Morgan,
I. C. Clopton, John Trigg.
S. J. Cabell,

Kentucky.

Thomas T. Davis, John Fowler.

North-Carolina.

Thomas Blount, Nathan Bryan,
James Gillispie, Demsey Burges,
William Barry Grove, Robert Williams,
Matthew Locke, Richard Sandford.
Nathaniel Macon, Joseph M'Dowell.

South-Carolina.

Lemuel Benton, John Rutledge, jun.
William Smith, (of Pinckney) Thomas Sumpter.
Robert G. Harper,

Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin, John Milledge.

Tennessee.

(Election not made.)

Jonathan W. Condy, clerk of the House of Representatives.
William Lambert, principal clerk.
Bernard Webb, William Gale, } engrossing clerks.
Rev. Ashbel Green, chaplain.
Joseph Wheaton, serjeant at arms.
Thomas Claxton, door-keeper.
Thomas Dunn, assistant door-keeper.

The speaker of the House, 12 dolls. the members of the Senate, and Representatives, 6 dollars for every day's attendance; and for every twenty miles, in travelling to and

and from the ſeat of government. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and clerk of the houſe, each 1500 dolls. per annum; and 2 per day, during the ſeſſion. The chief clerk of each, 3 dolls. and the engroſſing clerks, 2 per day during the ſeſſion; and during the receſs of congreſs, if neceſſarily employed. The chaplains, at the rate of 500 dolls. per annum, during the ſeſſion. The ſerjeant at arms, 4 per day; the doorkeeper, 500, and aſſiſtant doorkeeper, 450 dolls. per annum.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Oliver Elſeworth, chief juſtice, ſalary 4000 dolls.
William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts,
James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania,
Samuel Chaſe, of Maryland,
James Iredell, of North-Carolina,
William Paterſon, of Ditto,
} Aſſociate Juſtices; ſalary, 3500 dolls. each.
Charles Lee, Attorney general, ſalary 2400 dollars.
Jacob Wagner, of Pennſylvania, clerk.
Samuel Caldwell, clerk of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania,

The records of the late Court of Errors and Appeals, in caſes of capture, are lodged in the office of the Clerk of this Court.

Diſtrict Court.

Diſtrict of Maine.
David Sewell, judge, ſalary, 1000 dolls.
William Lithgow, attorney,
John Hobby, marſhal,
Henry Sewall, clerk.

Diſtrict of New Hampſhire.
John Pickering, judge, ſalary, 1000 dolls.
Edward St. Livermore, attorney,
Nathaniel Rogers, marſhal,
Jonathan Steel, clerk.

Diſtrict of Vermont.
Samuel Hitchcock, judge, ſal. 800 dolls.
Stephen Jacobs, attorney,
Lewis R. Morris, marſhal,
Frederick Hill clerk.

Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts.
John Lowell, judge, ſalary, 1200 dolls.
John Lowell, attorney,
Samuel Bradford, marſhal,
N. Goodale, clerk.

District of Rhode-Island.	Benjamin Bourn, judge, sal. 800 dolls. Ray Green, attorney, William Peck, marshal, E. T. Ellery, clerk.
District of Connecticut.	Richard Law, judge, salary, 1000 dolls. Pierpoint Edwards, attorney, Philip B Bradley, marshal, Simeon Baldwin, clerk.
District of New-York.	Robert Troup, judge, salary, 1500 dolls. Richard Harrison, attorney, Aquila Giles, marshal, Edward Dunscomb, clerk.
District of New-Jersey.	Robert Morris, judge, salary, 1600 dolls. Abraham Ogden, attorney, Thomas Lourey, marshal, Robert Bogge, clerk.
District of Pennsylvania.	Richard Peters, judge, salary, 1600 dolls. William Rawle, attorney, William Nicholls, marshal, Samuel Caldwell, clerk,
District of Delaware.	Gunning Bedford, judge, salary, 800 dolls. George Read, junr. attorney, Thomas M'Kean, marshal, Mathew Pearce, clerk.
District of Maryland.	William Paca, judge, salary, 1500 dol Zebulon Hollinsworth, attorney, Nathaniel Ramsay, marshal, Philip Moore, clerk.
District of Virginia.	Cyrus Griffin, judge, salary, 1800 dolls. Alexander Campbell, attorney, David Meade Randolph, marshal, William Marshall, clerk.
District of Kentucky.	Harry Innes, judge, salary, 1000 dolls. George Nicolas, attorney, Samuel M'Dowel, junr. marshal, James G. Hunter, clerk.
District of North Carolina.	John Sitgreaves, judge, salary, 1500 dolls. William Hill, attorney, John Skinner, marshal, Abner Neal, clerk.
Tennessee.	John M'Nary, judge. Thomas Gray, attorney.

District

District of South-Carolina.	Thomas Bee, judge, salary 1800 dolls. Thomas Parker, attorney, Daniel Lionel, marshal, Joshua Hall, clerk.
District of Georgia.	Joseph Clay, judge, sal. 1500 dolls. Mathew M'Alister, attorney, , marshal, Venables Bond, clerk.

A LIST of Counsellors admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Period of the several admissions.	
1790.	
February 5th,	Elias Boudinot, of New-Jersey.
	Thomas Hartley, Pennsylvania.
	Richard Harrison, New-York.
8th,	Egbert Benson, ditto.
	John Laurence, ditto.
	Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts.
	William Smith, South-Carolina.
	Morgan Lewis, New-York.
	James Jackson, Georgia.
	Fisher Ames, Massachusetts.
	George Thatcher, ditto.
	Richard Varick, New-York.
	Robert Morris, New-Jersey.
9th,	Samuel Jones, New-York.
	Abraham Ogden, New-Jersey.
	Elisha Boudinot, ditto.
	William Paterson, ditto.
	Ezekiel Gilbert, ditto.
	Cornelius Bogart, New-York.
	Arthur Lee, Virginia.
August 2d,	Richard Basset, Delaware.
	John Vining, ditto.
3d,	Barnabas Bidwell, Connecticut.
1791.	
February 7th,	William Bradford, Pennsylvania.
	William Lewis, ditto.
	Alexander Wilcocks, ditto.
	Miers Fisher, ditto.

Jared Ingerſol, Pennſylvania.
Edward Tilghman, ditto.
James Monroe, Virginia.
8th, Edward Burd, Pennſylvania.
Luther Martin, Maryland.
William Barton, Pennſylvania.
Moſes Levy, ditto.
John F. Mifflin, ditto.
Charles Heatley, ditto.
William Rawle, ditto.
Jaſper Moylan, ditto.
Alexander J. Dallas, ditto.
Thomas Leaming, ditto.
Peter S. Duponceau, ditto.
Joſeph B. M'Kean, ditto.
Joſeph Henderſon, ditto.
Alexander White, Virginia.
Samuel Johnſton, North-Carolina.
Auguſt 1ſt, John D. Coxe, Pennſylvania.
2d, David L. Barnes, Maſſachuſetts.
Thomas Smith, Pennſylvania.
3d, Charles Swift, ditto.

1792.
February 11th, William Few, Georgia.
Abraham Baldwin, ditto.
John W. Kittera, Pennſylvania.
13th, H. H. Brackenridge, ditto.
15th, George Read, junr. Delaware.
Auguſt 7th, Sampſon Levy, Pennſylvania.
11th, Anthony Morris, ditto.
Samuel Roberts, ditto.
Ephraim Kirby, Connecticut.

1794.
February 4th, James Winchester, Maryland.
Hon. Thos. P. Carnes, Georgia.
5th, Wm. Edmund, Connecticut.
Wm. Hillhouſe, ditto.
Sam. Dexter, Maſſachuſetts.
Auguſt 5th, Matthew M'Aliſter, Georgia.
Joſeph Thomas, Pennſylvania.

Certified to be a true liſt of all the Counſellors admitted to practiſe in the Supreme Court of the United States,

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

A LIST

A LIST of all the Attornies admitted to practife in the Supreme Court of the United States,

1790.		
February 8th,	William Houſtoun,	Georgia.
9th,	Edward Livingſton,	New-York
	Jacob Morton,	ditto.
10th,	Bartholomew D. Hart,	ditto.
	John Keeſe,	ditto.
	Peter Maſterton,	ditto.
	William Wilcocks,	ditto.
1791.		
7th,	John Caldwell,	Pennſylvania.
	Benjamin R. Morgan,	ditto.
1792.		
Auguſt 6th,	John Hallowell,	ditto.
1794.		
February 6th,	John C. Walls.	

Certified to be a true liſt of the Attornies, &c.

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

BY the judiciary laws, three courts are eſtabliſhed in the United States, a ſupreme court, a circuit court, and a diſtrict court. The ſupreme court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and five aſſociate juſtices, any four of whom may be a quorum. This court muſt hold, annually, two ſeſſions at the ſeat of government.

Each ſtate, as alſo the diſtrict of Maine, forms a diſtrict; and is denominated by the name of the ſtate, which compoſes it. Of theſe diſtricts, excepting Maine and Kentucky, are alſo formed three circuits, called the Eaſtern, Middle, and the Southern circuit. The eaſtern circuit conſiſts of the diſtricts of Vermont, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, and New-York; the middle circuit, of the diſtricts of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and the ſouthern circuit, of the diſtricts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. Each diſtrict has a judge called a Diſtrict Judge, who, without any aſſociate judge, forms the diſtrict court. He is required to hold, within his diſtrict, four ſeſſions annually; he is alſo empowered to hold ſpecial ſeſſions, if occaſion requires, either at the places eſtabliſhed by law, for holding the ſtated terms, or elſewhere, at his diſcretion. The circuit court is compoſed of one of the judges of the ſupreme court (or in ſome ſpecial caſes of two), and the diſtrict judge of any diſtrict where it is, hoc tempore, to be held. This court muſt hold two ſeſſions annually in

every

every district of each circuit, except Vermont, where it holds but one. Special sessions may also be held.

For the several jurisdictions of each of these courts, we must refer the reader to the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth sections of the act of Congress, entitled, 'An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States,' passed the twenty-fourth day of September 1789*.

EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and Department of War.

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

7,792 dolls. 61 cents. annually, besides incidental and contingent expences.

Timothy Pickering, Esq. secretary; and commissioner, ex officio, for granting patents for useful discoveries, 3500. dolls.

George Taylor, jun. chief clerk, and clerk, ex officio, for granting patents for useful discoveries.

Jacob Blackwell, George Pfeiffer, } clerks.

Sampson Crosby, messenger and door-keeper, 250 dolls.

Ministers and Consuls of the United States, to Foreign Powers.

To the Republic and Dependencies of France.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Elridge Gerry, and Gen. John Marshall, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

Fulwar Skipwith, consul-general.

Etienne Cathalan, vice consul, resident at Marseilles.

Nathaniel Cutting, consul, F. de la Motte, vice consul, } — Havre de Grace.

Joseph Fenwick, consul, — Bourdeaux.

P. F. Debree, consul, — Nantz.

Joseph Pitcairn, vice consul at Paris.

Francis Coffyn, consul at Dunkirk.

William Vans, jun. ditto, at Morlaix.

Nathaniel Barret, ditto, Rouen.

Jacob Mayer, ditto, at Cape Francois and St. Domingo.

Frederick Folger, ditto, Aux Cayes.

Job Wall, ditto, St. Bartholomew.

Isaac Cox Barnet, consul, Brest.

Jacob Lewis, ditto, at the Isle of France.

* Vide Appendix to the Federal Constitution of America, printed for J. Debrett.

To

To the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Rufus King, Esq. minister plenipotentiary, Great Cumberland Place.

Christopher Gore, Esq. } commissioners for settling claims
Wm. Pinckney, Esq. } for spoliations, &c.

David Lenox, agent for protecting American seamen.

Samuel Bayard, agent for managing claims for spoliations, &c. Guilford-street, Foundling Hospital.

Samuel Cabot, commercial agent.

Silas Talbot, for protecting American seamen in W. Indies.

Joshua Johnson, consul,		London.
James Holmes, ditto,	—	Belfast.
James Maury, consul,	—	Liverpool.
Elias Vanderhorst, do.	—	Bristol.
Thomas Auldjo, vice consul	—	Pool.
Edward Fox, consul,	—	Falmouth.
George Knox, consul,	—	Hull.

To the Kingdom of Spain.

William Short, minister resident.

Joseph Yznardi,	consul,	—	Cadiz.
Robert Montgomery,	do.	—	Alicant.
Michael Murphy,	do.	—	Malaga.
P. L. Pollock,	do.	—	New Orleans.

To the Kingdom of Portugal, and its Dominions.

David Humphries, minister resident.

T. Bulkeley, Esq.	consul,	—	Lisbon.
John Marsden Pintard,	do.	—	Madeira.
John Street, consul,		—	Fayal.

To BERLIN.

John Quincy Adams, minister plenipotentiary.

To the BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, and their Dominions.

William Vans Murray, minister resident.

C. W. F. Dumas, agent at the Hague.

Silvanus Bourne, consul,		—	Amsterdam.
Nic. Roosevelt, consul,		—	Demarara.
John Gavino,	do.	at the Port of Gibraltar.	
Philip Mark,	do.	at Franconia, in Germany.	
Conrad F. Wagner,	do.	—	Trieste.
Elias Bachmen,	do.	—	Gottenburg.
W. Willis,	do.	—	Venice.
Capt. W. Eaton,	do.	—	Tunis.
Peter Felicchey,	do.	—	Leghorn, &c.
F. Jacob Wichelhausen,	do.	—	Bremen.
John Culnan,	do.	—	Teneriffe.
John Beeldemaker,	do.	—	Rotterdam.
Joseph Wilson, consul,		—	Dublin.
John M. Russel, consul,		—	St. Petersburgh.

J. H.

J. H. Philips, conſul, — Caraſoa.
J. L. Cathcart, Eſq. — Tripoli.
R. O'Brien, Eſq. conſul-general, — Algiers.
John B. Sartori, — Rome.
F. G. Wallofton, — Geneva.

To the Dominions of Denmark.

Hans Rodolph Scabye, conſul, — Copenhagen.
Henry Cooper, conſul, — Santa Cruz.

To the Imperial City Hamburgh.

Samuel Williams, conſul.

William James Miller, conſul, reſident at Calcutta.

* A ſum not exceeding 70,000 dollars, is annually appropriated to compenſate and ſupport ſuch perſons as may be appointed by the Preſident, to ſerve the United States in foreign parts; but the annual ſalary of a miniſter plenipoetntiary muſt not exceed 9000 dollars; of a chargé des affairs, 4,500; of a ſecretary of miniſter plenipotentiary, 1,350; nor the outfit of either miniſter, or chargé des affairs, his ſalary.

Miniſters and Conſuls from Foreign Powers, reſident in the United States.

From the French Republic.

Citizen P. I. Letomb, conſul general.
Citizen Liot, conſul, pro interim, for Pennſylvania.
Citizen J. A. B. Roſier, vice conſul, New-York.
Citizen Arcamball, ditto, Newport.
Citizen Victor Dupont, conſul for N. Carolina.
Citizen L. E, Duhail, vice conſul at Norfolk.
Citizen Rey, vice conſul, for Virginia.

From Great Britain.

His Excellency R. Liſton, envoy extr. and miniſter plen.
Sir John Temple, Bart. conſul general for the eaſtern ſtates, reſident at New-York.
Phineas Bond, conſul general for the middle and ſouthern ſtates, reſident at Philadelphia.
Tomas M'Donough, conſul for the ſtates of New Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts, reſident at Boſton.
John Breeſe, vice-conſul for Rhode-iſland, reſident at Newport.
Edw. Thornton, ſecretary of legation.
George Miller, conſul, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia.
Benjamin Moodie, vice-conſul, Charleſton.
T. Moore, conſul for Rhode-iſland, and Connecticut.
David Thornton, Secretary of Legation.
Gabriel Wood, vice-conſul, Baltimore.

* The additional ſum of 100,000 dollars was appropriated by the act of 20th April 1794.

From

From Spain.

Chevalier d'Yrugo, miniſter plenipotentiary.
Don Antonio Argote Villalobos, conſul for Virginia and Kentucky.
Joſeph Ignatius d'Viar, commiſſioner and conſul-general.
Don Juan Baptiſta Bernaben, for Maryland.
Don Diego Morphy, for N. and S. Carolina.
Don Manuel Rengil, vice-conſul, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia.
Don Juan Stoughton, conſul for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, and Vermont.
Don Joſef Wiſeman, vice conſul, Newport.
Don Thomas Stoughton, conſul for New York.

From the Batavian Republic.

R. G. Van Polanen, miniſter reſident.
Diederick Laertoun, conſul, New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts.
Adrian Valck, conſul for Maryland and Virginia.
I. B. Graves, conſul for N. and S. Carolina and Georgia.
Jan Hendrick Chriſtian Heineker, conſul, Philadelphia.

From Sweden.

Richard Soderſtrom, conſul general.
Joſeph Winthrop, vice-conſul, Charlſton.
Ch. Nelſtadt, conſul for Philadelphia and the Southern ſtates.

From Pruſſia.

Charles Godfrey Poleſke, conſul general.

From Portugal.

Le Chevalier de Friere, miniſter.
Ignatius Palyart, conſul general.
James Barry, vice conſul for Maryland and Virginia.
Francis James Verenocke, vice conſul for S. Carolina.
Richard Codman, vice conſul for Maſſachuſetts.
John Abrans, vice conſul for New-York.

DEPARTMENT of the TREASURY.

13,943 dolls. 83 cents. annually.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. ſecretary, 3,500. do

Secretary's Office.

Edward Jones, } principal clerks.
Leighton Wood, jun. }
Daniel Brent, } clerks.
George Bond, }

William Eſenback, meſſenger and door-keeper, 250 dolls.

Comptroller's Office.

John Davis, Comptroller, 2650.
Henry Kuhl, chief clerk.

Clerks.

Clerks.

Gervas Hall,
Alexander Brodie,
William Irvine,
Charles Jarvis,
John Wright,
James Shoemaker
William Felch,
Patrick Ferral,
George Paxton.

John Burrows, meſſenger and door-keeper.

Auditor's Office.

Richard Harriſon, of Virginia, Auditor, ſal. 2400 dollars.

William Simmonds, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Alricks,
Nathan Baker,
William Blackburne,
Clement C. Brown,
James Burnſide,
Ezekiel Freeman,
John Gibſon,
George Nixon,
Richard Reddy,
John Stapleton,
Doyle Sweeny,
Morgan Sweeny,
Robert Underwood.

Joſeph Bowman, meſſenger.

Revenue Office.

Tenche Coxe, of Pennſylvania, commiſſioner of the Revenue, ſalary 2400 dollars.

William Barton, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Banks,
Richard Banks,
Ezekiel Forman,
John Meaſe,

Michael Gitts, doorkeeper, &c.

Regiſter's Office.

Joſeph Nourſe, of Virginia, regiſter, ſalary 2000 dollars.

Clerks.

Joſhua Dawſon,
William James,
John Woodſide, jun.
Robert M'Knight,
John Boyd,
John Matthews,
Michael Kennedy,
John Woodſide,
Michael Nourſe,
Miles F. Cloſſey,
Steuart Cummin,
Joſeph Stretch,
Charles Tompkins,
William Story, jun.
William Shepherd,
George Mitchell,
John Little,
John Hindman,
William P. Gardner,
John Burchan.

Meſſengers.

Leonard Hitely, Andrew Wright.

Treaſurer's Office.

Samuel Meredith, of Pennſylvania, Treaſurer, ſalary 2400 dollars.

Andrew Graydon, chief clerk.

John Thompſon, Samuel Brook, clerks.

Commiſſioners

Commissioners of Loans.

States.	Commissioners.	Salaries.
New-Hampshire,	William Gardner,	650 dollars.
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Appleton,	1500
Rhode Island,	Jabez Bowen,	600
Connecticut,	William Imlay,	1000
New-York,	Matthew Clarkson,	1500
New-Jersey,	James Ewing,	700
Pennsylvania,	Stephen Moylan,	1500
Delaware,	John Stockden,	600
Maryland,	Benjamin Harwood,	1000
Virginia,	John Hopkins,	1500
North-Carolina,	William Skinner,	1000
South-Carolina,	John Neufville,	1000
Georgia,	Richard Wylly,	700
Tennessee,		
Vermont,		

American and British Commissioners for settling Prize Causes, &c.

Christopher Gore, William Pinckney, C. Hall, Esq.	American.
Anstey, Nicoll,	British.
John Trumbull,	5th Commissioner.
More,	Secretary.
Cabot,	Agent for American Claims.
David Lenox,	Agent for Seamen.

Officers of the CUSTOMS, with their respective Districts and Ports.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Districts.	Ports.	Collectors.	Naval Officers.	Surveyors.
Portsmouth	PORTSMOUTH	Joseph Whipple	Eleazer Russel	Thomas Martin

VERMONT.

Vermont	South Hero*	Stephen Keye		

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport	NEWBURYPORT	D. Atkins Tyng	Jonathan Titcomb	Michael Hodge
Gloucester	GLOUCESTER	William Tuck		Samuel Whetmore
Salem, and Beverly	SALEM, BEVERLY	Joseph Hiller	William Pickman	Bartholom. Putnam
Ipswich	Ipswich	Asa Andrews		Josiah Batchelder
Marblehead	Marblehead*	Sam. Russel Gerry		Thomas Melvill
Boston & Charleston	BOSTON	Benjamin Lincoln	James Lovell	
Plymouth	Plymouth*	William Watson		
Barnstable	Barnstable	Joseph Otis		
Nantucket	Sherburne*	Stephen Hussey		
Edgarton	Edgarton	John Pease		
New Bedford	New Bedford*	Edward Pope		
Dighton	Dighton*	Hodijah Baylies		
York	York	Joseph Tucker		
Biddeford and Pepperelborough	Biddeford	Jeremiah Hill		

Biddeford and Pepperelborough	Biddeford	Jeremiah [illegible]		

Portland and Falmouth	PORTLAND FALMOUTH	Nathaniel Fosdick		James Lurt
Bath	Bath*	William Webb		
Wiscasset	Wiscasset*	Francis Cook		
Penobscot	Penobscot*	John Lee		
Frenchman's Bay	Frenchman's Bay*	Melatiah Jordan		
Machias	Machias*	Stephen Smith		
Passamaquady	Passamaquady	L. F. De Lesdernier		
Waldoborough		Waterman Thomas		

RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport	NEWPORT	William Ellery	Robert Crooke	Daniel Lyman
	North Kingston			Daniel E. Updike
	East Greenwich			Thomas Arnold
	Warren & Barrington			Nathaniel Phillip
	Bristol			Samuel Bosworth
	Pawcatuck river			George Stillman
Providence	PROVIDENCE	Jeremiah Olney	Ebenezer Thompson	William Barton
	Patuxet			Jos. Abonre

CONNECTICUT.

New London	NEW LONDON	Jedediah Huntington		Nathaniel Richards
	Stonington	George Phillips		Jonathan Palmer
	Middletown			Comfort Sage
New Haven	NEW HAVEN	David Austin		William Munson
Fairfield	Fairfield	Samuel Smedley		

		NEW-YORK.		
Sagg-Harbour	Sagg-Harbour	Henry P. Dering		
New-York	NEW-YORK	Joſhua Sands	Richard Rogers	John Lasher
	Albany			H. J. Bogart
	Hudſon	Henry Malcomb,		John C. Ten Broeck
Champlain	Champlain •	M. Lloyd Woolſey		
		NEW-JERSEY.		
Perth-Amboy	PERTH-AMBOY	John Halſted		
Burlington	Burlington •	Moſes Kempton		
Little Egg Harbour	Tuckerton	E. Tucker, jun.		Ebenezer Tucker
Bridgetown	Bridgetown	Eli Elmer		
Great Egg Harbour	Somers' Iſland	Conſtant Somers		
		PENNSYLVANIA.		
Pennſylvania	PHILADELPHIA	Sharp Delany	William M'Pherſon	William Jackſon
		DELAWARE.		
Delaware	WILMINGTON	Allen M'Lane		
		MARYLAND.		
Baltimore	BALTIMORE	Robert Purviance	Nathan Ramſay	Daniel Delozier
Cheſter	Cheſter	Jeremiah Nichols		
Oxford	Oxford •	Robert Banning		
Vienna	Vienna •	James Frazier		
Snowhill	Snowhill •	William Selby		
Annapolis	ANNAPOLIS	John Randall		

Havre de Grace	Havre de Grace			

Annapolis	ANNAPOLIS			
Havre de Grace	Havre de Grace	Roger Bayce		
Nottingham	Nottingham *	George Biscoe		
	Town Creek *			Charles Chilton
Nanjemoy	Cedar Point *	John C. Jones		
	Saint Mary's			Robert Chefley
	Lewellensburg			Richard Jordan
Georgetown	GEORGETOWN	James M. Lingan		
		VIRGINIA.		
Hampton	Hampton *	William Kerbey		
Norfolk and Portsmouth	NORFOLK	William Lindsay	Philemon Gatewood	Daniel Biddinger
	Suffolk			Thomas Swepson
	Smithfield			Copeland Parker
Bermuda Hundred	Bermuda Hundred*	William Heth		Robert Walker
	Petersburg			James Gibbon
	Rich. & Winchester			James Rowland
Yorktown	Yorktown *	William Reynolds		
	W. Point & Cumber.*			Stephen Bingham
Tappahannock	Tappahannock *	Lawrence Muse		
	Urbanna *			Peter Kemp
	Port-Royal *			George Catlet
	Fredericksburg			Thomas Moffat
Yeocomico	Yeocomico	James A. Thompson		
Dumfries	Dumfries	David W. Scott		

Alexandria	ALEXANDRIA	John Fitzgerald		Vincent Gray
Foly-Landing	Accomack Court-H.	William Gibb		
Cherryſtone	Cherryſtone	Nathaniel Wilkins		
South-Quay	South-Quay	Thomas Bowne		
Louiſville	Louiſville	Richard Taylor		
		NORTH-CAROLINA.		
Wilmington	WILMINGTON	James Read	John Walker	Thomas Callender
Newbern	NEWBERN	John Daves		
	Beaufort			John Eaſton
	Swanſborough			John M'Cullough
Waſhington	WASHINGTON	Nathaniel Keais		
Edenton	EDENTON	Samuel Tredwell		
	Hertford			Stephen Skinner
	Winton			Lawrence Moorey
	Bennet's Creek			Eben Graham
	Plymouth			Levy Blount
	Windſor			William Benſon
	Shewarkey			Henry Hunter
	Marfreesborough			Hardy Murfree
Camden	Plankbridge	Enoch Sawyer		
	Nixonton			Hugh Knox
	Indian Town			Thomas Williams
	Currituck Inlet			Samuel Jaſper

	Currituck Inlet			
	Pasquotanker bridge			M. Edmund Sawyer
	Newbiggin Creek			F. B. Sawyer

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Georgetown	GEORGETOWN	Charles Brown		
Charleston	CHARLESTON	James Simons	William Stort	Edward Weyman
Beaufort	BEAUFORT	John Grayson		

GEORGIA.

Savannah	SAVANNAH	John Habersham	Lachlan M'Intosh	Edward White
Sunbury	SUNBURY	George Foster		
Brunswick	Brunswick *	John M'Intosh		
Saint Mary's	Saint Mary's *	James Seagrove		
Hardwick	Hardwick	Simon Maxwell		

VERMONT.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee		Morgan Brown		

N. B. The Ports distinguished by (*) (together with Newcastle and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Chestertown, Digges Landing, and Carrollsborough, in Maryland; Kinsale, Newport, and Rockets Landing, in Virginia; and Frederica, in Georgia) are ports to which foreign vessels are restricted, and those distinguished by capitals, ports to which vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from beyond it, are restricted.

CUTTERS employed in aid of the Customs.

Stations.	Names.	Masters.	First Mates.	Second Mates.	Third Mates
N. Hampshir	Scammel	Hopley Yeaton	John Adams	Benjamin Gunnison	Sam. Odiorne
Massachusetts	Massachusetts	John F. Williams	Hezekiah Welch	Nathaniel Nichols	Silv. Coleman
Connecticut	Argus	Jonathan Maltbie	George House	Jeremiah Greenman	ben. Perkins
New-York	Vigilant	Patrick Dennis	Caleb Brentch	John Squire, jun.	Caleb Stacy
Pennsylvania	General Greer	James Montgomery	Isaac Roash	Charles Nuttle	William Dunton
Maryland	Active	David Porter	Will. Thomas		James Forbes
Virginia	Virginia	Richard Taylor	John Lurty	William Ham	
North-Carolina	Diligence	William Cooke	Hen. Gordenner	James Sandy	
South-Carolina		Robert Cochran	H. G. Campbell	William Barker	Mat. Cozens
Georgia		John Howell	Hendr. Fisher	John Wood	

The pay and subsistence of the captains of the revenue cutters are the same with captains in the army—the first mate, 26 dollars per month: second mate, 20; and third mate, 18—with the subsistence of lieutenants. The pay of mariners is not to exceed 10 dollars per month.

OFFICERS of the EXCISE,
With their reſpective Diſtricts and Surveys.

District of New-Hampſhire.

Joſhua Wentworth, ſupervisor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Vermont.

Nathaniel Bruſh, ſupervisor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Maſſachuſetts.

Jonathan Jackſon, ſupervisor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, John Frothingham.

2d Survey, John Brooks, inſpector, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Leonard Jarvis, inſpector, ſalary 300 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Rhode Iſland.

John S. Dexter, ſupervisor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Connecticut.

John Cheſter, ſupervisor, ſalary 600 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-York.

Nicholas Fiſh, ſupervisor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-Jerſey.

Aaron Dunham, ſupervisor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Pennſylvania.

Henry Miller, of N. York, ſupervisor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, William Nichols.

2d Survey, John Boyd, inſpector, ſalary 480 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Edward Hand

4th Survey, John Neville.

Delaware.

George Fricit, ſupervisor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

Maryland.

John Kilty, ſupervisor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion, and inſpector of 1ſt Survey.

2d Survey, Philip Thomas, inſpector.

3d Survey, William Richardſon.

Virginia.

Virginia.

Edward Carrington, ſupervisor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Wm. F. Gaines, inſpector.
2d Survey, Edward Stevens,
3d Survey, Mayo Carrington,
4th Survey, James Gibbon,
5th Survey, Edward Smith,
6th Survey, James M'Dowel,

Ohio.

Thomas Marſhall, ſupervisor and inſpector of 1ſt Survey.
Ebenezer Sproat, do. 2d Survey.

Tenneſſee.

John Overton, ſupervisor.

North-Carolina.

William Polk, Supervisor, ſalary, 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Thomas Overton, Inſpector,
2d Survey, Hardy Murfree,
3d Survey, William Polk,
4th Survey, John Whitaker
5th Survey, Daniel M'Kiſſack.

South-Carolina.

Daniel Stevens, ſupervisor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion, and inſpector of 1ſt Survey.
2d Survey, Benjamin Cudworth, inſpector
3d Survey,

Georgia.

John Matthews, ſupervisor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1 per cent commiſſion.

By an act of Congreſs paſſed the 8th of May 1792, the Preſident is authoriſed to make ſuch diſcretionary allowances to the officers of the Exciſe as he ſhall deem reaſonable; not exceeding ſeven and an half per cent. of the amount of duties on diſtilled ſpirits, nor the annual ſum of 70,000 dollars.

This branch of Revenue is under the immediate direction and ſuperintendance of the commiſſioner of the Revenue. The accounts of the officers are however paſſed in the ſame form with all others; being firſt examined by the Auditor, and receiving their final ſettlement in the office of the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

DUTIES

DUTIES

PAYABLE BY LAW ON ALL

Goods, Wares, and Merchandise,

Imported into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, after the first Day of April 1797. The inward Column exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and the outward Column the Rates payable in Foreign Ships or Veſſels, including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

	cents	*adv.*
ARMS, fire and ſide, not otherwiſe enumerated, or parts thereof	15	16½
Apparatus philoſophical, eſpecially imported for any ſeminary of learning,	free	free
Ale, beer, and porter, in caſks, or bottles (per gallon)	8	8½
On value of the bottles	10	11
Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens head dreſſes,	15	16½
Anniſeed,	15	16½
Articles of all kinds of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States, ſpirits excepted,	free	free
Anchors,	10	11

Braſs

	cents.	adv.
Braſs cannon,	15	16½
—— Iron or ſteel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and viſes,	10	11
—— All other manufactures of braſs,	15	16½
Balls, & balſams (ſee powders, paſtes, &c)	15	16½
Bricks and tiles,	15	16½
Bonnets, caps, and hats of every kind	15	16½
Boots, (per pair)	75	82½
Books blank,	10	11
Books of perſons who come to reſide in the United States,	free	free
Buttons of every kind,	15	16½
Buckles, ſhoe and knee,	15	16½
Bruſhes,	10	11
Bullion,	free	free
Burgundy wine	40	44
CANNON of braſs,	15	16½
Carriages (ſee coaches)	20	22
Cards, playing, (per pack)	25	27½
—— wool and cotton, (per dozen)	50	55
Cables and tarred cordage, (per cwt.)	180	198
Cabinet wares,	15	16½
Caps and bonnets, (ſee hats)	15	16½
Carpets and carpeting,	15	16½
Cartridge paper,	15	16½
Candles of tallow, (per lb.)	2	2
—— of wax or ſpermaceti,	6	6⅔
Champaign wine	40	44⅔
Capers,	15	16
Canes, walking ſticks and whips,	10	11½

	cent.	advance
Cambricks, - -	10	11
Cheese, per lb. - -	7	7 7/10
China ware, - -	15	16½
Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits,	15	16½
Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or muslins, and all printed, stained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, - -	12	13¼
Cocoa, per lb. - -	4	4⅖
Chocolate, - -	3	3 3/10
Clogs and goloshoes, per pair (see Shoes)	15	16½
Cordage, tarred, per cwt. -	180	198
——— and yarn untarred, -	225	247½
Cosmetics, - -	15	16½
Coal, per bushel - -	5	5 7/20
Colours, see Painters -	15	16½
Copper manufactures, -	15	1 ½
———in plates, pigs and bars, -	free	free
Compositions for the teeth or gums, (see Dentifrice) - - -	15	16½
Coffee, per pound - -	5	5½
Cotton, - - -	3	3 3/10
Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, being printed, stained or coloured,	12½	13¼
———not printed, stained or coloured,	10	11
Clocks and watches, or parts of either,	15	16½
Coaches, chariots, phaetons, chairs, chaises, solos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, - -	20	22
Cloathing ready made, -	10	11
Cloaths, books, household furniture, and		

	cents	adv.
the tools or implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free
Cutlaſſes,	15	16½
DATES and figs, - -	15	16½
Dentifrice powders, tinctures, preparations and compoſitions for the teeth or gums, - - -	15	16½
Dolls, dreſſed and undreſſed, or parts thereof, -	15	16½
Drugs, medicinal, except thoſe commonly uſed for dying, -	15	16½
——— and woods for dying, -	free	free
EARTHEN and ſtone wares, -	15	16½
Eſſences, (ſee Powders, Paſtes, &c.)	15	16
FANS, or parts thereof -	15	16½
Fayal wine, per gallon - -	20	22
Feathers and other ornaments for women's head dreſſes, - -	15	16½
Fringes commonly uſed by upholſterers, coachmakers and ſadlers, -	15	16½
Figs, - - -	15	16½
Flowers, artificial, - -	15	16½
Floor cloths and mats, or parts of either,	15	16½
Fruits of all kinds, -	15	16½
Furs of every kind undreſſed,	free	free
GLASS, black quart bottles,	10	11
——— window glaſs, -	15	16½
——— all other glaſs and manufactures thereof, -	20	22
Glauber ſalts, per cwt.	200	220
Gauzes, -	10	11
Geneva, (ſee Spirits)		

Ginger,

	cents	ad v.
Ginger, - -	15	16½
Girandoles, or parts thereof, -	20	22
Goloſhoes, per pair. (ſee Shoes) -	15	16½
Gloves and mittens, of every kind,	15	16½
Gold, ſilver and plated ware, -	15	16½
Gold and ſilver lace, - -	15	16½
Goods, wares and merchandiſe imported direct from China or India in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, China ware, and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - - -		12½
Goods, wares and merchandiſe intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be imported---and all articles of the growth, product of manufacture of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - -	free	free
Goods, wares and merchandiſe not herein otherwiſe particularly enumerated and deſcribed, - -	10	11
Glue, - - -	15	16½
Gunpowder,	10	11
HANGERS, or parts thereof, -	15	16½
Hair-powder, - -	15	16½
Hats, caps and bonnets, of every kind,	15	16½
Hemp, per cwt. - -	100	105
Hides, raw, - - -	free	free
Houſehold furniture of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free
IMPLEMENTS of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, -	free	free

	25	adv.
Indigo, per pound - -	free	27
Iron wire, - - -		free
—— ſteel or braſs locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and viſes, - -	10	11
—— caſt, ſlit, and rolled, and all other manufactures of iron, ſteel or braſs or of which either of theſe metals is the articles of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated, -	15	16½
Jewellery and paſte work, - -	15	16½
LACE of gold and ſilver, -	15	16½
Laces and lawns, - -	10	11
Laces, lines, fringes, taſſels and trimmings, commonly uſed by upholſterers, coachmakers and ſaddlers,	15	16½
Lampblack, - -	10	11
Lapis calaminaris, - -	free	free
Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated	15	16½
Lead and muſket ball, per pound	1	1 1/10
——All other manufactures of lead or in which lead is the chief article,	1	1 1/10
Lemons and limes, - -	15	16½
Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, printed, ſtained or coloured, -	12½	13¾
Linen not printed, ſtained or coloured,	10	11
Liſbon and Oporto wines, per gallon	25	27½
Looking glaſs, - -	20	22

MANUFAC-

	cents	ad v.
MANUFACTURES of tin, pewter and copper, - -	15	16½
——— ——— of iron, ſteel or braſs, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated	15	16½
——— ——— of leather, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, -	15	16½
——— ——— of lead, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, per pound,	1	1 1/10
——— ——— of cotton or linen, or of both, printed, ſtained or coloured,	12½	13¾
——— ——— of ditto, not printed, ſtained or coloured, -	10	11
——— ——— of glaſs, ſee Glaſs		
——— ——— of tobacco, (ſee Snuff and Tobacco) - -		
——— ——— of wood, (ſee Cabinet Wares and Woods) - -		
——— ——— of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - -	free	free
Mats and floor cloths, or parts of either,	15	16½
Malt, per buſhel - -	10	11
Marble, ſlate and other ſtone, bricks, tiles, tables, mortars and other utenſils of marble or ſlate, and generally all ſtone and earthen ware, -	15	16½
Madeira wines, ſee Wines -		
Malaga wine, per gallon, -	20	22
Mace, - - -	15	16½
Medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, -	15	16½
Merchandiſe, goods and wares, imported directly from China or India, in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, china ware, and all		

	cents	ad v.
other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - -		12½
Merchandiſe, goods and wares, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States—ſpirits excepted, - -	free	free
Merchandiſe, goods and wares not herein otherwiſe particularly enumerated and deſcribed, -	10	11
Mittens, and gloves of every kind,	15	16½
Millinery ready made, -	15	16½
Molaſſes, per gallon - -	3	3 1/10
Muſkets and firelocks, with bayonets ſuited to the ſame, and muſket ball, or parts of either, - -	15	16½
Muſtard in flour, -	15	16½
Muſlins and muſlinets printed, ſtained or coloured, - -	12½	13¾
——— not printed, ſtained or coloured,	10	11
NAILS, per pound -	2	2⅕
Nankeens, - -	12½	13¾
Nutmegs, - -	15	16½
ORANGES, - -	15	16½
Ornaments for women's head dreſſes,	15	16½
Ointments, oils and odours, (ſee Powders, Paſtes, &c.) - -	15	16½
Olives, - - -	15	16½
Oil, - -	15	16½

Oporto

	cents	ad v.
Oporto and Liſbon wine, per gallon	25	27½
PAPER hangings, - -	15	16½
——writing and wrapping, -	11	11
——ſheathing and cartridge, -	15	16½
Painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, - - - -	15	16½
Packthread and twine, per cwt.	400	440
Paſteboards, parchment and vellum,	10	11
Paſte work and jewellery, -	15	16½
Phaetons, or parts thereof, -	20	22
Plaiſter of Paris, - - -	free	free
Pewter manufactures, - -	15	16½
——old, - -	free	free
Pepper, per pound - -	6	6⅔
Perfumes, - - -	15	16½
Piſtols, or parts thereof, -	15	16½
Pictures and prints, - -	10	11
Pimento, per pound - -	4	4⅖
Pickles of all ſorts, -	15	16½
Printing types, -	10	11
Printed, ſtained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, - -	12½	13¾
Philoſophical apparatus, ſpecially imported for any ſeminary of learning,	free	free
Porter, beer and ale in caſks, or bottles, per gall.	8	8⅘
——, on value of the bottles	10	11
Powder for the hair, -	15	16½
——gunpowder,	10	11
Powders, paſtes, balls, balſams, oint-		

ments,

	cents	add 5
ments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odours, perfumes, or cosmetics —and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums, -	15	16½
Plums and prunes, -	15	16½
RAISINS, - - -	15	16½
Raw hides and skins, -	free	free
Rum, see Spirits -		
SALT, weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel, -	12	13⅕
——weighing 56 pounds per bushel, or less -	12	13⅕
(See note at the end)		
Salts, glauber, per cwt. -	200	220
Stained, printed or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, - - -	12½	13¾
Salt petre, - -	free	free
Saint Lucar wines, per gallon -	30	33
Starch, - -	15	16½
Sail cloth, - -	10	11
Slate, stone and stone ware, -	15	16½
Saddles, or parts thereof, -	10	11
Satins and other wrought silks,	10	11
Steel, per cwt. -	100	110
——iron or brass locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and vises, -	10	11
——all other manufactures of steel,	15	16½
Sheathing and cartridge paper,	15	16½
Sherry wine, per gallon -	33	36 3/10
Sea stores of ships or vessels, -	free	free
Spermaceti candles, per pound	6	6⅗
Sweet scents, (see Powders, Pastes, &c.)	15	16½

Spirits

	cents	ad v.
Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz.		
From grain, First proof, per gallon	28	30 4/5
Second do. -	29	31 9/10
Third do. per gallon, -	31	34 1/10
Fourth do. -	34	37 2/5
Fifth do. -	40	44
Sixth do. -	50	55
From other materials -		
First proof, -	25	27 1/2
Second do. -	25	27 1/2
Third do. -	28	30 4/5
Fourth do. -	32	35 1/5
Fifth do. - -	38	41 4/5
Sixth do. -	46	50 3/5
Spirits distilled in the United States imported in the same ship or vessels in which they had been previously exported from the United States, viz.		
From Molasses.		
First proof, per gallon	13	13
Second do. -	14	14
Third do. -	15	15
Fourth do. -	17	17
Fifth do. - -	21	21
Sixth do.	28	18
From materials of the growth or produce of the United States		
First proof, per gallon,	7	7
Second do. -	8	8
Third do. -	9	9
Fourth do. -	11	11
Fifth do. -	13	13
Sixth do. -	18	18
Spikes, per pound, -	1	1 1/10
Silver and plated ware, -	15	16 1/2

Silver

	cents	ad v.
Silver lace, -	15	16½
Skins raw, -	free	free
Shoes and slippers of silk, per pair	25	27½
—— other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes,	15	16½
—— other shoes & slippers for children,	10	11
Swords and cutlasses, or parts of either,	15	16½
Stockings, - - -	15	16½
Stone and earthen ware, - -	15	16½
Soap, per pound, -	2	2⅕
Solos and other carriages, or parts thereof, -	20	22
Sulphur, - -	free	free
Sugars; brown, per lb. -	1½	1 3/20
——white clayed, -	3	3 3/10
——ditto powdered, -	3	3 3/10
——all other clayed or powdered,	1½	5 9/20
——lump, -	6½	7 3/20
——loaf, -	9	9 9/10
——other refined, -	6½	7 3/20
Sugar candy, - -	10	11
Snuff, -	22	24⅕
TASSELS and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers, coachmaker and saddlers, - -	15	16½
Tables of marble, slate or other stone, or parts thereof, -	5	16½
Tallow candles, per pound, -	2	2⅕
Teas From China and India: -		
Bohea, - -	12	15
Souchong and other black teas,	18	27
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder or gomee, -	32	50

Other

	cents	ad v.
Other green teas, -	20	30
From Europe:		
Bohea, - -	14	15
Souchong and other black teas,	21	27
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee, -	40	50
Other green teas, -	24	30
From any other place:		
Bohea, - -	17	16½
Souchong and other black teas,	27	29 7/10
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee, -	50	55
Other green teas, -	30	33
(See note at the end.)		
Teneriffe wine, per gallon, -	20	22
Twine and pack-thread, per cwt.	400	440
Tin manufactures, -	15	16½
—— in pigs and plates, -	free	free
Tinctures, (see Powders, Pastes, &c.)	15	16½
Tiles and bricks, -	15	16½
Toys, not otherwise enumerated,	10	11
Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff	10	11
Tools of the trade or profession of persons who come to reside in the United States,	free	free
Types for printing, -	10	11
VELVETS and velverets, -	10	11
WARES of tin, pewter and copper,	15	16½
—— earthen or stone, -	15	16½
—— china, - -	15	16½
—— gold, silver and plated,	15	16½
Wares, goods and merchandise imported directly from China or India in ships or vessels not of the United States, except teas, china ware, and all other articles liable to higher rate of duties,		12½

Wares

	cents	adv.
Wares, goods and merchandiſe of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, ſpirits excepted	free	free
Wafers, - -	15	16½
Waters & waſhes, ſee Powders, Paſtes, &c.	15	16½
Walking ſticks, whips and canes,	10	11
Wax candles, per pound	6	6⅗
Watches and clocks, or parts of either,	15	16½
Wines in caſks, bottles, or other veſſels:		
——— London particular Madeira, per gallon -	56	61⅗
——— London market, do.	49	53⅒
——— Other, - do. -	40	44
——— Sherry, -	33	36⅒
——— Burgundy and Champaign,	40	44
——— St. Lucar, - -	30	33
——— Liſbon and Oporto, -	25	27½
——— Teneriffe, Fayal, and Malaga,	20	22
——— All other wines not to exceed thirty cents per gallon in American veſſels, or thirty-three cents per gallon in foreign veſſels, nor be leſs than ten cents per gallon in American veſſels, or eleven cents per gallon in foreign veſſels, -	40	44
On value of the bottles, -	10	11
Window glaſs, - - -	15	16½
Wire of braſs and iron, -	free	free
Wool and cotton cards, per dozen	50	55
Wool unmanufactured, -	free	free
Wood unmanufactured -	free	free
Wood manufactured, excluſive of cabinet wares, - -	12½	13⅞
YARN untarred, per cwt.	225	247½
All other goods not before particularly enumerated and deſcribed, -	10	11

Note

Note. The duties on Salt are to be eſtimated at the rate of twelve cents per buſhel weighing fifty-ſix pounds or leſs; but the additional duties on Salt imported in Foreign veſſels, will reſult from the quantity by meaſurement only; thus,

Suppoſe a cargo of ſalt to contain by meaſurement 4000 buſhels, and that the ſame cargo weighs 280,000lbs. the duties will be as follow, viz.

If imported in an American veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cents per 56lbs. is Dolls. - 600

If imported in a Foreign veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cents per 56lbs. is Dolls. 600

Additional duty on 4000 buſhels, at 1 1-5 cent per buſhel, - - - 48

Dollars 648

* TEAS imported from China or India in foreign bottoms, pay one half more, and from Europe one fourth more duty, than thoſe imported in American veſſels; and all other goods, wares, and merchandize imported in foreign bottoms, from all other places, pay one tenth additional duty.

A GENERAL ABSTRACT from the REVENUE LAWS; wherein the ſeveral Parts of the ACTS are digeſted, and tranſpoſed under diſtinct Heads, agreeably to the Subjects with which they have relation.

1ſt. Of the Duty of Maſters of Veſſels.

EVERY maſter of a veſſel, bound to the diſtrict of Nottingham, muſt, on penalty of five hundred dollars, depoſit with the ſurveyor of the port of Town Creek, a manifeſt of the cargo, unleſs he ſhall have previouſly delivered one to ſome officer of the cuſtoms coming on board; bound to the diſtrict of Tappahannock, with the ſurveyor of the port of Urbanna; to the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, with the collector of Norfolk

folk and Portſmouth, or of Hampton; to the diſtrict of South Quay, with the collector of Edenton. Which manifeſts, the reſpective collectors and ſurveyors muſt, after regiſtry, tranſmit, duly certified, to the officer with whom entry is to be made.

Alſo, every maſter of a veſſel, belonging wholly, or in part, to citizens of the United States, muſt, on arrival from any foreign country, have an accurate and true manifeſt of the cargo on board; and in default thereof, he forfeits the value of all goods not included in ſuch manifeſt, unleſs due proof be made that no part of the cargo had been unſhipped ſince taken on board, and that ſuch manifeſt had been loſt, or miſlaid, or defaced by accident, or was incorrect by miſtake.

Which manifeſt, every maſter of a veſſel, as aforeſaid, muſt, on penalty of a ſum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, produce to the firſt officer of the cuſtoms, who ſhall appear on board, after his arrival within four leagues of the coaſts of the United States; and alſo to the firſt ſuch officer, who ſhall appear on board after his arrival in a diſtrict in which any part of his cargo is to be diſcharged; delivering, in either caſe, a copy thereof, by himſelf ſubſcribed. The production of the manifeſt and receipt of the copy, ſuch officer muſt certify reſpectively, on penalty of five hundred dollars; certifying on the original, the day and year when produced, and the delivery of a copy; and on the copy, the day and year it was delivered. He muſt alſo tranſmit the ſaid copy to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch veſſel is bound.

If any part of the cargoes of ſuch veſſels, as laden with goods, and bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coaſt, be unladen previous to their coming into port, and being legally authorized to unlade, all the goods ſo unladen, and any veſſel or boat into which they may be put, are forfeited; and the maſter and mate of the veſſel ſo unladen, forfeit, each, one thouſand dollars; and every other perſon aiding and aſſiſting, treble the value of the goods unladen.—Theſe forfeitures are not, however, incurred in caſe of unavoidable accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs of weather, if duly notified and ſtrictly proved.

Alſo, if after any ſhip or veſſel has arrived within the limits of a diſtrict of the United States, from a foreign country, ſhe leaves, or attempts to leave it (unleſs to

proceed to a more interior district), previous to report and entry made, the master forfeits four hundred dollars. And the collector, naval officer, surveyor, or any revenue cutter, may arrest and bring her back; unless the departure was occasioned by distress of weather, dures of enemies, or other necessity, which in either case must be strictly proved.

Further, every master of a vessel (ships of war and public packets excepted) must, within twenty-four hours after his arrival in any port of the United States (if the usual hours of business will permit), make report thereof to the chief officer of the customs at the port, and within forty-eight hours, a further report of the cargo, and deliver a manifest to the collector. In default of which, he forfeits one thousand dollars.

But masters of vessels, whereof only part of the cargoes is destined to any particular port of the United States, may, after paying or securing the duties of such part, and giving bond equal to the amount of duties on the remainder, that no part thereof shall be landed in the United States without due entry, proceed to the port or place of their destination.

And when the cargoes of any vessels are destined to ports in different districts, the master thereof may proceed from district to district, paying in each district the duties on such goods as may be delivered therein, and giving bond to the collector of the district where they first arrived, for their due entry in every other district, and also obtaining from the respective collectors, to whom any part of their cargoes may be reported, copies of such reports, and certificates of the quantity and particulars of the goods delivered.—Any master, in default of obtaining such copy and certificate, or neglecting to produce them to any subsequent collector, forfeits five hundred dollars. —But in case of spirits, such certificates must be had from, and produced to the officers of inspection.

Sea-stores, being exempt from duty, must be designated as such in the masters report; and if excessive, the duty may be estimated on the excess, the value whereof is forfeited unless such duty be paid; as also treble the value of any articles thereof, if landed for sale.—Vessels not bound to the United States, but putting in, in distress, the master and mate must, within twenty-four hours, make protest, setting forth the circumstances of the distess before a notary public, or other person duly au-

thorized; and, within forty-eight hours, report of the cargo as in other cases; and the diſtreſs being duly certified by the wardens of the port, permits may, if neceſſary, be granted for unlading; the collectors cauſing the goods unladen to be ſtored, and, if damaged, or if neceſſary, in repairing the ſhip, allowing them, the duties thereon being firſt paid, to be ſold.

Maſters of veſſels bound to foreign ports, previous to obtaining a clearance, muſt deliver to the collector of the diſtrict from which they are about to ſail, manifeſts of their cargoes; and any maſter departing without a clearance, forfeits two hundred dollars.

The penalty of falſe ſwearing, as well of maſters of veſſels, as of the owners or conſignees of goods, or their factors or agents, is fine or impriſonment, or both; not exceeding, in caſe of the former, one thouſand dollars; of the latter, one year.

No maſter of a veſſel arriving at any port, where there is a poſt office, may report or make entry, till he has delivered to the poſt maſter all letters in his poſſeſſion, directed to any perſon within the United States.

21. Of the Duty of the Owners or Conſignees of Goods.

Within fifteen days after the maſter of any veſſel ſhall have made report to the collector, the owners or conſignees, or their factors or agents, muſt, on oath or affirmation, make entry with the ſaid collector, of the goods conſigned to them, particularizing the marks, numbers and contents of each package; or if in bulk, the quantity and quality; producing the original invoices, documents, and bills of lading, and declaring, that ſhould any other goods afterwards appear to be conſigned to them, they will make it known in order to a due entry thereof.

Articles exempt from duty, as clothes, books, houſehold furniture, &c. muſt be ſeparately and diſtinctly entered by their owner or his agent; who, according to the beſt of his knowledge, muſt make oath reſpecting ſuch owner, his occupation, arrival or expected arrival; and that the ſaid articles are really intended for his, or his family's uſe, and not for ſale; which oath being endorſed on the entry, muſt be ſubſcribed by the perſon making it. And in caſe ſuch perſon be not the real owner of the goods, he muſt give bond, that a like oath

ſhall,

ſhall, within a year, be had of the real owner, either taken before the collector with whom the entry is made, or produced to him duly executed. A copy of which oath and entry muſt be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Report and entry muſt alſo be made on the re-importation of articles of the growth or manufactures of the United States. Such articles being duty-free, their identity muſt be carefully proved. For which purpoſe the oaths of ſuch perſons as have knowledge of the facts are required, relative to the time of their exportation, the ſhip in which, and the perſon by whom exported; and if imported into any other diſtrict than that from which they were exported, a certificate from the collector of the diſtrict, certifying their exportation: ſuch certificate, however, being diſpenſed with, where it cannot be immediately produced, on giving bond for its production within four months.

No goods imported from a foreign country may be unladen till the duties, agreeably to an eſtimate made by the collector and naval officer (where there is one at the port), are paid or ſecured; and a permit, ſigned by the ſaid collector, and counterſigned by the ſaid naval officer (where there is one at the port), granted; nor in any caſe, except by ſpecial licence, unleſs between ſun riſe and ſun ſet. Goods unladen in violation of theſe reſtrictions (as alſo the veſſel and her tackle, where the value of the goods amounts to four hundred dollars) are forfeited; and every perſon concerned therein incurs a penalty of four hundred dollars, of being advertized in the public papers, and incapacity of holding office for ſeven years. Alſo goods requiring to be weighed or gauged, may not, on penalty of forfeiture, be removed from the wharf where firſt landed, without the preſence of a proper officer, till it be done.

Goods whereof the entry does not ſpecify the particulars, are required to be ſtored till the particulars are aſcertained, and the duties adjuſted. And in all caſes, where the final adjuſtment of the duties exceeds the eſtimate thereof before taken, the difference is to be paid to the collector; and where it is leſs than ſuch eſtimate, the party having paid or ſecured them agreeably thereto, to be refunded or credited, as the caſe may be.

3d. Of the Duty of the Officers of the Cuſtoms.

The officers of the cuſtoms are required to take oath and give bond for the faithful diſcharge of the duties of their reſpective offices; and for default of the former, they incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

The collectors are empowered, in preſence of the naval officer, where there is one, to adminiſter the neceſſary oaths to maſters of veſſels, the owners of goods, &c. And collectors, naval officers, and ſurveyors of ports, may, in caſe of abſence or ſickneſs, act by deputy.

To ſuperintend the delivery of goods, inſpectors may be put and kept on board of veſſels, while lying in port, or while going from diſtrict to diſtrict, may prohibit any goods from being unladen without a permit, and after ſun ſet, ſecure the hatches, which may not be opened, except in their preſence, on penalty of two hundred dollars.—In like manner the officers of the cuſtoms, including thoſe of the revenue cutters, may as well without as within their reſpective diſtricts, go on board all ſuch veſſels as, bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coaſt, may demand manifeſts, examine the cargoes, and deſignate any trunk or package, being ſeparate from the reſt of the cargo, ſealing the ſame if thought proper, and tranſmitting to the collectors of the diſtricts to which ſuch veſſels are bound, a particular account thereof; and any ſuch trunk or package, on arrival, not appearing, or the ſeal being broken, ſubjects the maſter to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Such officers may, in like circumſtances, make ſeizures, where goods are legally forfeited; and if, in any caſe, impeded or reſiſted in the execution of their duty, the perſon offending forfeits a ſum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Entries on the delivery of the cargoes of veſſels muſt, when ſuch delivery is completed, be compared with the entries of the owners or conſignees, and the reſult endorſed on the reſpective entries, and ſubſcribed by the officers making the compariſon. And in caſe any package which ſhall have been reported, be miſſing, the maſter forfeits five hundred dollars; but may ſave the penalty by making due proof before proper authority, that no part of his cargo ſince taken on board, had been unſhipped, except as contained in his report, or that ſuch diſagreement was by accident or miſtake.

In

In caſe any goods, other than ſalt and coal, remain on board any veſſel fifteen days after the maſter's report is required to be made, the ſame muſt, by the inſpectors, be delivered into the cuſtody of the collector; who keeping them at the riſk of the owner, may, at the expiration of nine months, if claim be not previouſly made, cauſe them to be appraiſed by two reputable merchants (to aſcertain the duties thereon) and ſold at public auction, retaining the duties, and paying the overplus, if any, for the uſe of the owner, into the treaſury of the United States.—And when goods are damaged, or not accompanied with the original invoice, the duties may be aſcertained by appraiſement of two merchants, the collector chooſing one, and the owner the other; or goods not accompanied with invoices, may at the option and riſk of the owner, be kept by the collector till the invoice be obtained. But goods entered and not invoiced are forfeited; and any collector ſuſpecting invoices to be not according to the true value of the goods, may cauſe an appraiſement thereof to be made, as in caſe of damaged goods.

On ſuſpicion of fraud, packages, whereof entry has been made, may, in the preſence of two or more reputable merchants, be opened and examined; and in caſe of diſagreement, unleſs it be proved to have been by accident or miſtake, ſuch articles as diſagree with their reſpective entries, are ſubject to forfeiture. Goods concealed with intention to defraud the revenue, are alſo, if found, ſubject to forfeiture. And any perſon purchaſing goods liable to ſeizure, knowing them to be ſuch, forfeits double their value.

Officers of the cuſtoms, demanding or receiving other than legal fees, incur a penalty of two hundred dollars; and accepting a bribe or reward, for conniving at a falſe entry of veſſels or goods, a penalty of, not leſs than two hundred, nor greater than two thouſand dollars. And perſons giving or offering ſuch bribe or reward, incur a like penalty.

4th. Of the Payment of Duties, &c.

In all caſes where the duties do not exceed fifty dollars, they muſt be paid immediately; but where they exceed that ſum, they may be either paid immediately, or ſecured by bond, for their payment, if accruing on Weſt-India goods, other than ſalt, in four months; on ſalt in nine months;

months; on wines in twelve months; and on all other articles, teas excepted, one half in six, one quarter in nine, and the remainder in twelve months; which bond may at the option of the obligor, either include one or more sureties, or, without sureties, be accompanied with a deposit of part of the goods. And the duties on teas may be secured, by bond with sureties, payable in one year; or by bond, without sureties, in double their amount, payable in two years; the teas being deposited at the risk and expence of the importers, in ware-houses agreed on between them and an inspector. And in case of deposit, any part of teas may be delivered to the owners on paying, or further securing the payment of the duties, by bond with sureties, to be paid, where the duties do not exceed one hundred dollars, in four months; where they exceed one hundred, and do not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or where they exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months. But the credit by the last mentioned bond must not exceed two years from the deposit of the teas; the collector then having power to cause so much thereof to be sold at public auction as will discharge the arrears of duties still due, with cost of sale.

Bonds for duties not being paid at the time they become due, the collectors are required to institute suits for their recovery; and in case of insolvency, the debts due to the United States have priority.

5th. Of the Manner in which Goods must be imported.

Spirits, wines, and teas, must on pain of forfeiture, at least of the two former, be landed under the superintendency of some officer of inspection, to whom all permits from collectors for their landing must be previously produced.

Distilled spirits may not be imported in any cask which shall have been marked pursuant to any law respecting such spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits and the ship or vessel importing them. Nor may any distilled spirits, except arrack, and sweet cordials, be imported in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons, on pain of forfeiture.—Ale, beer, or porter may not be imported in less casks than of the capacity of forty gallons, or in less packages than six dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing them.—

No goods other than household furniture and clothes for

persons

perſons coming into the United States for the purpoſe of becoming inhabitants, may be brought from a foreign country, into any diſtrict thereof, Louiſville, Champlain and South Hero, excepted, in any other manner than by ſea, nor by ſea in veſſels leſs than thirty tons burthen, on pain of forfeiture of all ſuch goods, and the carriages, teams, or veſſels by which conveyed.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

James M'Henry. Eſq. ſecretary, ſalary 3000 dollars.

Secretary's Office.

John Stagg, jun. chief clerk.

Clerks,

Philip Audiburt,	William Burton,
Nathan Jones,	Samuel Lewis.
John Powell,	M. Pourchereſſe,
Andrew B. Bankſon,	Nathaniel Thomas.

Frederick Spriggs, doorkeeper.

Accountant's Office.

William Simmons, accountant, ſalary 1200 dollars.

Clerks,

Benjamin Mifflin,	Charles Heath,
Philip Hagner,	Joſeph Parker,
Stephen Hillis,	Benjamin Betterton.
Henry Barry,	

Samuel Hodgſon, ſuperint. of the arſenals and milit. ſtores.

Tench Francis, purveyor.

Col. F. Menteges, inſpector of garriſons.

The ſalaries of the chief clerks in the reſpective offices, are 800 dolls. and the average ſalaries of the clerks, 500 each per ann.

Monthly Pay and Subſiſtence of the Army.

General Staff.	monthly pay cents.	monthly allowf. for dolls.	rat. or money in ieu dolls.
Major general	166	20	15
Brigadier general	104	16	12
Quarter maſter	100	12	6
Adjutant, to do alſo the duty of inſpect.	75		
Chaplain	50		
Surgeon	70	10	3
Deputy quarter maſter	50		
Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line	24	10	4
Brigade major, to act as deputy-inſpector,			

ſpector, in addition to his pay in the line - -	24	10	4
Principal artificer - -	40		
Second artificer - -	26		
Regimental.			
Lieutenant colonel commandant - -	75	12	6
Major commandant of artillery and of dragoons	55	10	4
Paymaſter, in addition to his pay in the line	10		
Quartermaſter, in addition, &c.	8		
Adjutant, in addition, &c.	10		
Majors of infantry - - -	50	10	4
Captains - - - -	40		3
Lieutenants - - - -	26		2
Enſigns and Cornets - -	20		2
Surgeons - - - -	45	10	1
Mates - - - -	30	6	1
Serjeant majors and Quarter maſter ſerjeants - - - -	7		1
Senior muſicians - - -	6		11
Serjeants - - - -	6		1
Corporals - - - -	5		2
Privates - - - -	3		3
Muſicians - - - -	4		11
Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates - -	8		
Matrons and nurſes in the hoſpital	8		

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Elias Boudinot, director,	Sal. 2000.
Joseph Richardson, assayer,	1500.
Henry Voight, chief coiner,	1500.
Robert Scott, engraver,	1200.
treasurer,	1200.

The COINS of the United States, as established by Law, are,

GOLD COINS.

	Dolls.		Grains of fine gold.	Grains of standard do.
Eagles, value, each	10	containing	247 4-8	270
Half Eagles,	5		123 6-8	135
Quarter Eagles,	2½		61 7-8	67½

SILVER COINS.

	Grains of pure silver.		Grains of standard do.
Dollars, value 10 dimes,	371	4-16	416
Half Dollars, 5 dimes,	185	10-16	208
Quarter Dollars, 2½ dimes,	92	13-16	or, 104
Dimes, value 10 cents,	37	2-16	41 3-5
Half Dimes, 5 cents,	18	9-16	20 4-5

COPPER COINS.

Cents, value, each	1-100 doll.	containing	208 grs. of copper
Half Cent,	1-200		104 grs. of copper

The following devices are to be engraven on the respective coins, viz. on one side of the man impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and on the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, the figure of an eagle, with the inscription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: of the copper, an inscription expressing its denomination and value.

The denominations of money of account, as they are by law required to be used in the public offices, and in all judicial proceedings of the United States, are dollars (the dollar being the unit), dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths of a dollar.

The standard of the gold coins is established to be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and that of the silver coins, one thousand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine

fine to one hundred and ſeventy-nine parts alloy; and the proportional value of gold to that of ſilver, coined agreeably to theſe ſtandards, as fifteen to one.

For the time being, the gold and ſilver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, are allowed to be legal tender in the payment of all debts and demands within the United States, at the ſeveral rates following, to wit, the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their preſent ſtandard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-ſeven grains of actual weight thereof; and thoſe of France and Spain, of their preſent ſtandard at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-ſeven grains and two fifths of a grain; the Spaniſh milled dollar, containing not leſs than ſeventeen penny-weights and ſeven grains, at one hundred cents, and in proportion for the parts thereof; and the crown of France, containing not leſs than eighteen penny-weights and ſeventeen grains, at one hundred and ten cents. Provided that no foreign coin, iſſued ſubſequent to the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, ſhall be tender, till ſamples thereof ſhall have been aſſayed at the mint, and found to be reſpectively agreeable to the ſeveral ſtandards eſtabliſhed by law.

But at the expiration of three years from the time when the coining of gold and ſilver ſhall commence at the mint, all foreign coins, excepting the Spaniſh milled dollar and the parts of the ſame, are to ceaſe from being tender as aforeſaid, till coined anew.

And from the completion of ſix calendar months, after cents and half cents to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars ſhall have been coined and paid into the treaſury, no copper coin, other than the aboveſaid will be permitted to be offered in payments of any kind, on penalty of a fine of ten dollars, and forfeiture of the pieces ſo offered.

Four different currencies, or rates, at which any one ſpecies of coin of the ſame value is reckoned in the denominations of account, have, perhaps from the firſt ſettlement of America, been, and ſtill continue to be uſed in different parts of the union. In the New England States, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, including the diſtrict of Maine, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut; in Vermont, Virginia, and Kentucky, the dollar is reckoned at ſix ſhillings; in New York, and North Carolina, at eight ſhillings; in New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and

Maryl[illegible],

Maryland, at ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence; and in South Carolina, and Georgia, at four ſhillings and eight-pence

Conceiving that in an extenſive and commercial nation, the trade and intercourſe of one extremity with another will frequently render it neceſſary to reduce the currency of the one to that of the other, we have framed the following

RULES for reducing the Currencies of the different States to a Par with each other; as alſo, for reducing the Money of Account of the United States to thoſe Currencies, and vice verſa, by Decimals.

1. To reduce New-England, &c. to New-York and North-Carolina currency, to any given ſum add its third part; and vice verſa, ſubtract a fourth part.

2. To reduce New-England, &c. to New-Jerſey, &c. currency, add to any given ſum its fourth part; and vice verſa, ſubtract a fifth part.

3. To reduce New-England, &c. to South-Carolina and Georgia currency, as 9 to 7; and vice verſa, as 7 to 9, ſo is the one currency to the other.

4. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to New-Jerſey, &c. currency, as 16 to 15; and vice verſa, as 15 to 16, ſo is the one to the other.

5. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to South-Carolina and Georgia currency, as 12 to 7; and vice verſa, as 7 to 12, ſo is the one to the other.

6. To reduce New-Jerſey, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 45 to 28, and vice verſa; as 28 to 45, ſo is the one to the other.

7. To reduce either of the above currencies to the money of account of the United States, let the inferior denominations, if any, in the given ſum be annexed to the pounds in decimals; and divide, if the rate of the dollar be ſix ſhillings by 3; if eight ſhillings, by 4; if ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, by ,375; if four ſhillings and eight-pence, by ,25; and pointing off the decimal according to rule, the figures to the left will be dollars, thoſe to the right, decimals of a dollar, or diſmes, cents and mills. And to reduce the money of account of the United States to either of the aforeſaid currencies, multiply reſpectively by the decimals, by which, in the former caſe, it was directed to divide, and the product will be pounds and decimals of a pound.

TABLE shewing the number of Cents, and Decimal Parts of Cents, (or Mills) in any Number of Shillings and Pence less than a Dollar, in the Currencies of the different States

Shillings and pence.		N. England, Vermont, Virginia, & Kentucky	New-York and North Carolina.	New-Jersey, Pensylv. Delaware, & Maryl.	South-Carolina and Georgia.
s.	d.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
0	1	1,38	1,04	1,11	1,78
0	2	2,77	2,08	2,22	3.57
0	3	4,16	3,12	3,33	5,35
0	4	5,55	4,16	4,44	7.14
0	5	6,74	5,20	5,55	8,92
0	6	8,33	6,24	6,66	10,71
0	7	9,72	7,28	7,77	12,50
0	8	11,11	8,32	8,88	14,28
0	9	12 50	9,37	10,00	16,07
0	10	13.88	10,41	11,11	17,85
0	11	15,27	11,45	12,22	19,64
1	0	16,66	12.50	13.33	21,42
1	1	18,05	13,54	14,44	23,21
1	2	19.44	14,58	15,55	25,00
1	3	20,83	15,62	16,66	26,78
1	4	22,22	16.66	17,77	28,57
1	5	23,61	17,70	18,88	30,35
1	6	25,00	18,75	20,00	32,14
1	7	26,38	19,79	21,11	33.92
1	8	27,77	20.83	22 22	35,71
1	9	29,16	21,87	23,33	37,50
1	10	30,55	22,91	24,44	39.28
1	11	31,94	23,95	25,55	41 07
2	0	33,33	25,00	26,66	42,85
2	1	34,72	26,04	27,77	44,64
2	2	36,11	27,08	28,88	46,42
2	3	37,50	28,12	30,00	48,21
2	4	38,88	29,16	31,11	50.00

TABLE

TABLE, &c. continued.

s	d.	N.E. &c.	N.Y. &c.	N.J. &c.	S.C. &c.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
2	5	40,27	30,20	32.22	51,78
2	6	41,66	31.24	33,33	53,57
2	7	43,05	32,28	34,44	55 35
2	8	44,44	33 32	35,55	57 14
2	9	45,83	34 37	36 66	58 92
2	10	47,22	35 41	37 77	60 71
2	11	48,61	36,45	38 88	62,50
3	0	50,00	37,50	40,00	64 28
3	1	51,38	38,54	41 11	66,07
3	2	52,77	39,58	42,22	67,85
3	3	54,16	40,62	43,33	69,64
3	4	55,55	41,66	44.44	71 42
3	5	56,94	42,70	45 55	73.21
3	6	58,33	43,75	46,66	75,00
3	7	59,72	44 79	47,77	76 78
3	8	61,11	45,83	48,88	78,57
3	9	62,50	46 87	50,00	80,35
3	10	63,88	47,91	51 11	82,14
3	11	65,27	48,95	52 22	83 92
4	0	66,66	50,00	58,33	85 71
4	1	68,05	51,04	54,44	87 50
4	2	69,44	52,08	55 55	89,28
4	3	70,83	53,12	56 66	91,07
4	4	72.22	54 16	57,77	92,85
4	5	73,61	55,20	58,88	94 64
4	6	75.00	56 24	60,00	96 42
4	7	76,38	57 28	61 11	98,21
4	8	77 77	58 32	62 22	100,00
4	9	79,16	59 37	63 33	
4	10	80,55	60,41	64,44	
4	11	81,94	61,45	65 55	
5	0	83,33	62 50	66 66	
5	1	84,72	63 54	67,77	
5	2	86,11	64,58	68,88	
5	3	87,50	65,62	70,00	
5	4	88,88	66 66	71,11	
5	5	90 27	67,70	72,22	

TABLE, &c. continued.

s.	d.	N.E. &c. cents,	N.E. &c. cents.	N.J. &c. cents.	S.C. &c. cents.
5	6	91,66	68,75	73 33	
5	7	93,05	69,79	74,44	
5	8	94,44	70,83	75,55	
5	9	95,83	71,87	76,66	
5	10	97,22	72,91	77,77	
5	11	98,61	73,95	78,88	
6	0	100,00	75,00	80,00	
6	1	—	76,04	81,11	
6	2	—	77,08	82,22	
6	3	—	78,12	83,33	
6	4	—	79,16	84,44	
6	5	—	80,20	85,55	
6	6	—	81,24	86,66	
6	7	—	82,28	87,77	
6	8	—	83,32	88,88	
6	9	—	84,37	90,00	
6	10	—	85,41	91,11	
6	11	—	86,45	92,22	
7	0	—	87,50	93,33	
7	1	—	88,54	94,44	
7	2	—	89,58	95,55	
7	3	—	90,62	96,66	
7	4	—	91,66	97,77	
7	5	—	92,70	98,88	
7	6	—	93,75	100,00	
7	7	—	94,79		
7	8	—	95,83		
7	9	—	96,87		
7	10	—	97,91		
7	11	—	98,95		
8	0	—	100,00		

	Cents.		Cents.
One Dollar	is 100	One Crown	is 110
One-half	— 50	One-half do.	— 55
One-quarter do.	— 25	One Piſtareen	— 20
One-eighth do.	— 12 1-2	One-half do.	— 10
One-fixteenth do.	— 6 1-4		

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Value of Dollars, from 1, to 10,000, in the Currencies of the different States.

Dollars.	N. England, Vermont, Virginia, & Kentucky.	New-York & North-Carolina.	N. Jersey, Pennsylv. Delaware, & Maryl.	South-Carolina and Georgia.
	l. s.	l. s.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
1	0 6	0 8	0 7 6	0 4 8
2	0 12	0 16	0 15 0	0 9 4
3	0 18	1 4	1 2 6	0 14 0
4	1 4	1 12	1 10 0	0 18 8
5	1 10	2 0	1 17 6	1 3 4
6	1 16	2 8	2 5 0	1 8 0
7	2 2	2 16	2 12 6	1 12 8
8	2 8	3 4	3 0 0	1 17 4
9	2 14	3 12	3 7 6	2 2 0
10	3 0	4 0	3 15 0	2 6 8
11	3 6	4 8	4 2 6	2 11 4
12	3 12	4 16	4 10 0	2 16 0
13	3 18	5 4	4 17 6	3 0 8
14	4 4	5 12	5 5 0	3 5 4
15	4 10	6 0	5 12 6	3 10 0
16	4 16	6 8	6 0 0	3 14 8
17	5 2	6 16	6 7 6	3 19 4
18	5 8	7 4	6 15 0	4 4 0
19	5 14	7 12	7 2 6	4 8 8
20	6 0	8 0	7 10 0	4 13 4
21	6 6	8 8	7 7 6	4 18 0
22	6 12	8 16	8 5 0	5 2 8
23	6 18	9 4	8 12 6	5 7 4
24	7 4	9 12	9 0 0	5 12 0
25	7 10	10 0	9 7 6	5 16 8
26	7 16	10 8	9 15 0	6 1 4
27	8 2	10 16	10 2 6	6 6 0
28	8 8	11 4	10 10 0	6 10 8
29	8 14	11 12	10 17 6	6 15 4
30	9 0	12 0	11 5 0	7 0 0

TABLE, &c. continued.

Dol	N.E. &c		N.Y. &c		& J &c			S.C. &c		
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d
31	9	6	12	8	11	12	6	7	4	8
32	9	12	12	16	12	0	0	7	9	4
33	9	18	13	4	12	7	6	7	14	0
34	10	4	13	12	12	15	0	7	18	8
35	10	10	14	0	13	2	6	8	3	4
36	10	16	14	8	13	10	0	8	8	0
37	11	2	14	16	13	17	6	8	12	8
38	11	8	15	4	14	5	0	8	17	4
39	11	14	15	12	14	12	6	9	2	0
40	12	0	16	0	15	0	0	9	6	8
41	12	6	16	8	15	7	6	9	11	4
42	12	12	16	16	15	15	0	9	16	0
43	12	18	17	4	16	2	6	10	0	8
44	13	4	17	12	16	0	0	10	5	4
45	13	10	18	0	16	17	6	10	10	0
46	13	6	18	8	17	5	0	10	14	8
47	14	2	18	16	17	12	6	10	19	4
48	14	8	19	4	18	0	0	11	4	0
49	14	14	19	12	18	7	6	11	8	8
50	15	0	20	0	18	15	0	11	13	4
60	18	0	24	0	22	10	0	14	0	0
70	21	0	28	0	26	5	0	16	6	8
80	24	0	32	0	30	0	0	18	13	4
90	27	0	36	0	33	15	0	21	0	0
100	30	0	40	0	37	10	0	23	6	8
200	60	0	80	0	75	0	0	46	13	4
300	90	0	120	0	112	0	0	70	0	0
400	120	0	160	0	150	0	0	93	6	8
500	150	0	200	0	187	10	0	116	13	4
900	270	0	360	0	337	10	0	210	0	0
1,000	300	0	400	0	375	0	0	233	6	8
2,000	600	0	800	0	750	0	0	466	13	4
3,000	900	0	1,200	0	1,125	0	0	700	0	0
4,000	1,200	0	1,600	0	1,500	0	0	933	6	8
5,000	1,500	0	2,000	0	1,875	0	0	1166	13	4
9,000	2,700	0	3,600	0	3,375	0	0	2,100	0	0
10,000	3,000	0	4,000	0	3,750	0	0	2,333	6	8

POST

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Joſ. Haberſham, of Georgia, poſt-maſter-gen. 2400 dollars.
Robert Patton, poſt-maſter, Philadelphia.
Charles Burrall, aſſiſtant, - - 1200 dollars.
Abraham Bradley, Guſtavus F. Goetz, clerks.

RATES of POSTAGE.

ingle letters conveyed by land, for any diſtance not exceeding thirty miles, 6 cents.
Over thirty miles, and not exceeding ſixty 8
60 - - 100 10
100 - - 150 12 1-2
150 - - 200 15
200 - - 250 17
250 - - 350 20
350 - - 450 22
450 - - 25

Double letters are double, and triple letters, triple of theſe rates: A packet of the weight of one ounce avoirdupoiſe at the rate of four ſingle letters, and in like proportion for one of a greater weight: And newſpapers (except from one printer to another, they being allowed to ſend one paper free to each of their correſpondents) for any diſtance not exceeding one hundred miles one cent, and for any greater diſtance, one cent and a half, each.

Single letters paſſing by ſea (either to and from the United States, or from one port to another within the ſame) in packet boats or veſſels, which are the property of the United States, or provided by them, eight cents each; double letters, ſixteen; and triple letters, twenty-four: And all letters or packets conveyed in any private ſhip or veſſel, (whether brought into, or carried from one port to another within the United States), four cents each, with the addition of legal poſtage, if deſtined to any other than the place where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may arrive.

All letters and packets to or from the Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the United States are to be free of poſtage; as alſo all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of Congreſs, the ſecretary of the ſenate or clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, during their actual attendance in any ſeſſion of Congreſs,

and

and twenty days after it; all letters to or from the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller, the auditor, and register, the commissioner of the revenue, and treasurer, the secretary of state, the secretary at war, the post-master general and his assistant. But no person authorised to frank letters, may frank any except his own, and any letter enclosed to either of the above mentioned persons, and directed to some other person, is required to be again put into the post-office, and charged with the usual postage. Public letters or packets from the treasury department, may however be franked by either the heads of the department.

A List of the Post-Towns in the United States, with their Distances, as established by the Post master general.

Main line from Wiscasset to Sunbury.

		miles.	
Maine.	Wiscasset to Bath	13	
	Brunswick	12	25
	N. Yarmouth	15	40
	Portland	15	55
	Biddeford	14	69
	Wells	14	83
	York	16	99
Massachusetts.	Portsmouth N. H.	12	111
	Newbury Port	22	133
	Ipswich	12	145
	Beverly	10	155
	Salem	2	157
	Lyn	6	163
	Boston	13	176
	Worcester	48	224
	Springfield	49	273
Connecticut.	Hartford	28	301
	Middletown	14	315
	Newhaven	26	341
	Stratford	14	355
N. Y.	Fairfield	8	363
	Norwalk	12	375
	Stamford	10	385
	Kingsbridge	30	415
	New York	14	429
New-Jersey.	Newark	9	438
	Elizabethtown	6	444
	Bridgetown	6	450
	Woodbridge	4	464
	New Brunswick	10	474
	Princeton	18	482
	Trenton	12	494
Del. Penf.	Bristol	10	504
	Philadelphia	20	524
	Chester	15	539
	Wilmington	13	552
	Christianabridge	11	563
Maryland.	Elkton	10	573
	Charleston	10	583
	Havre de Grace	6	589
	Harford	12	601
	Baltimore	25	626
	Bladensburgh	38	664
	Georgetown	8	672
Virginia.	Alexandria	8	680
	Colchester	16	696
	Dumfries	12	708
	Fredericksburgh	25	733
	Bowling Green	22	760
	Hanov, court h.	25	785

Brought

	Brought forward,		700		
N. Carol. Virg.	Richmond	22	802	S. C.	Cheraw c. h. or Greenville 75 1124
	Peterſburg	25	827		Camden 55 1179
	Halifax	75	902		Columbia 35 1214
	Tarrburgh	37	939		Cambridge 80 1294
	Smithfield	60	999	Georg.	Auguſta 50 1344
	Fayetteville	50	1049		Savannah 120 1464
					Sunbury 49 1513

CROSS POSTS.

Portſmouth to Hanover.

N. Hamp.	Portſmouth to Exeter	12	15
	Concord	40	55
	Hanover	60	115

Salem to Glouceſter.

Maſſa.	Salem to Marblehead	4	4
	Glouceſter	12	16

Boſton to Nantucket.

Maſſa.	Boſton to Taunton	36	36
	New Bedford	27	63
	Nantucket	50	113

Boſton to Barnſtable.

Maſſa.	Boſton to Plymouth	41	41
	Barnſtable	30	71

Boſton to New Port.

Rhd. I. Maſ.	Boſton to Taunton	36	36
	Warren	21	57
	Briſtol	6	63
	Newport	21	75

New Port to New Haven.

R. I.	Newport to Weſterly	40	40

Connect.	Stonington	5	45
	New London	14	59
	Saybrook	18	77
	Guilford	18	95
	New Haven	18	113

Providence to Worceſter 40

Springfield to Hanover.

Maſſa.	Springfield to Northampton	20	20
	Greenfield	21	41
Ver.	Battleboro'	20	61
	Weſtminſter	18	79
N. H.	Charleſton	12	91
Ver.	Windſor	19	110
N. H.	Hanover	20	130

Springfield to Kinderhook.

N. Maſ.	Springfield to Stockbridge	44	44
N. Y.	Kinderhook		69

Hartford to New London.

Connec.	Hartford to Middletown	14	14
	New London	41	55

New York by Litchfield to Hartford.

Connect.	New York to Ridgefield	60	60
	Danbury	10	73
	New Milford	13	83

Litch field

Con.	Litchfield	20	103
	Hartford	32	135

New York to Burlington and Montreal.

New-York.	New York to Kingsbridge	15	15
	Peekskill	35	50
	Fishkill	20	70
	Poughkeepsie	14	84
	Rhinebeck	17	101
	Red Hook	8	109
	Clermont	6	115
	Hudson	16	130
	Kinderhook	14	145
	Albany	20	165
Vermont.	Lansingburg	9	174
	Bennington	28	202
	Manchester	22	224
	Rutland	35	259
	Vergennes	44	303
	Burlington	22	326
	Montreal (Canada)		

Albany to Connajoharrie.

New-York.	Albany to Schenectady	6	16
	Connajoharrie	36	52
	German Flats		
	Whitestown		

Hudson to the Painted Post.

New-York.	Hudson to Catskill	46	6
	Harpersfield	52	58
	Oulient	36	94
	Chenango	50	44
	Union	9	153
	Oswego	7	160
	Pitstown	45	205
	Painted Post	15	220

Woodbridge, N. J. 3 Amboy

Elizabethtown to Sussex Court House.

New Jersey.	Elizabeth town to Morristown	18	18
	Rockaway		
	Booneton		
	Sussex court h.		50

Philadelphia to Bridgetown, West New Jersey.

New Jersey.	Philadelphia to Woodbury	9	9
	Woodstown		
	Sweedsborough		
	Salem		36
	Bridgetown, W. J.	18	54

Philadelphia, by Goshen, to Rhinebeck.

N. J. Penn.	Philadelphia to Bethlehem	53	53
	Easton	12	55
	Hope	28	83
	Sussex Coh.	17	100
New York.	Warwick	29	129
	Goshen	12	141
	Wardsbrunk	10	151
	Shawang	10	161
	New Paltz	12	173
	Kingston	14	187
	Rhinebeck	6	193

Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre 67.

Philadelphia to Carlisle.

Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia to Pottsgrove	36	36
	Reading	20	56
	Lebanon	28	84
	Harrisburg	25	109
	Carlisle	17	126

Philadelphia

Maryland. Virginia.

Philadelphia to Niagara.

N. York. Penns.	Philad. to Reading	66	66
	Northumberl.	70	126
	Lycoming	40	166
	Painted Post	66	232
	Bath	18	250
	Williamsburg	40	290
	Niagara	80	370

Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia to Lancaster	66	66
	Yorktown	23	89
	Carlisle	31	120
	Shippensburg	21	141
	Chambersburg	11	152
	Strasburg		
	Bedford		210
	Greensburg	67	277
	Pittsburg	33	310

Philadelphia to Norfolk.

Delaware.	Philadel. to Wilmington,	28	28
	Cantwellsbridge	23	51
	Duck cr. C. Ro.	12	63
	Frederica	12	75
	Milford	7	82
Maryl.	Clowes	12	94
	Dagsborough	27	121
	Snowhill	31	152
	Horntown	16	168
Virginia.	Drummond or Accomac c. h.	26	194
	Bellhaven	20	214
	Northampt. c. h	20	234
	Norfolk	43	277

Philadelphia to Snowhill.

Maryland.	Philadelphia to Wilmingt. D. k	28	28
		5	53
	Georgetown cross Roads	9	62
	Chestertown	16	78
	Chester Mills	15	93
	Brought forward		93
	Easton	22	115
	Vienna	28	143
	Salisbury	15	158
	Snowhill	19	177

Baltimore to Leonardstown.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Annapolis	30	30
	Up. Marlboro'	21	51
	Piscatawa	16	67
	Port Tobacco	16	83
	Newport	11	94
	Chaptico	8	102
	Leonardstown	11	113

Baltimore to Chambersburg.

Maryland.	Baltimore to Fredericktown	52	52
	Sharpsburg	24	76
	Hagerstown	14	90
	Chambersbur. p.	21	111

Alexandria to Staunton.

Virginia.	Alexandria to Leesburg	46	46
	Shepherdstown	32	78
	Martinsburg	10	88
	Winchester	22	110
	Stevensburg	8	118
	Strasburg	10	128
	Woodstock	12	140
	Rockingham	33	173
	Staunton	37	210

Fredericksburg by Kinsale to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to Leedstown	40	40
	Westmoreland	14	54
	Kinsale	20	74
	Northumberland	15	89
	Urbanna	30	119

Fredericksburg to Urbanna.

Virginia.	Fredericksburg to Port Royal	20	20
	Tappahannock	30	50
	Urbanna	28	78

Richmond to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Richmond to Williamsburg	68	68
	Yorktown	12	80
	Hampton	18	98
	Norfolk	18	116
	Portsmouth	1	117

Richmond to Danville.

Virginia.	Richmond to Columbia	46	46
	Charlottesville	40	86
	Staunton	40	126
	Lexington	33	159
	Fincastle	40	199
	Montgomery c. h.	55	254
	Withe c. house	47	301
	Abingdon	56	357
	S. West. Territory		
	Hawkins c. h.	66	423
	Kentucky.		
	Danville	201	624

Petersburg to Portsmouth.

Virginia.	Petersburg to Cabbin point	26	26
	Smithfield	37	63
	Suffolk	22	85
	Portsmouth	28	113

Petersburg to Wilmington.

N. Carolina. Virg	Petersburg to Suffolk	85	85
	Edenton	54	189
	Plymouth	23	162
	Washington	38	200
	Newbern	38	238
	Wilmington	93	331

Halifax to Plymouth.

N. Carol.	Halifax to Bluntsville	30	30
	Williamston	25	55
	Plymouth	24	79

Halifax to Salisbury.

North Carolina.	Halifax to Warrenton	35	35
	Williamsboro'	18	53
	Hillsboro'	48	101
	Guilford c. h.	50	151
	Salem	25	176
	Salisbury	35	211

Edenton to Indiantown.

N. Carolina.	Edenton to Hertford	16	16
	Nixonton	12	28
	Sawyers ferry	15	43
	Indiantown	11	54

Fayetteville to Wilmington.

N. Car.	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown	36	36
	Wilmington	47	83

S. C.	Charlestown to Georgetown	60	60

Camden to Sunbury.

Geo. S. Carolina.	Camden to Statesburg	20	20
	Charleston	100	120
	Jacksonboro'	36	156
	Coosawhatchie	36	192
	Savannah	47	239
	Sunbury	49	288

Georgia.	Augusta to Washington	50	50
	Greensboro'	28	78
	Georgetown	32	110
	Augusta	40	150

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal Towns in the United States and their Vicinity; the Longitude being reckoned from Philadelphia.

Towns.	Latitude.	Longitude.
Albany	42° 39 N.	1° 39′ E.
Alexandria	38 45	2 01 W.
Annapolis	39 02	1 31 W.
Auguſta	33 39	7 00 W.
Baltimore	39 21	1 39 W.
Bennington	42 42	1 59 E.
Bethlehem (Pennſylvania)	40 37	0 05 W.
Boſton	42 23	4 05 E
Burlington (New-Jerſey)	40 08	0 09 E.
Charleſton (South-Carolina)	32 35	4 03 W.
Dover (Delaware)	39 10	0 25 W.
Edenton (North-Carolina)	36 04	1 51 W.
Halifax (Nova-Scotia)	44 40	11 54 E.
Hartford	41 50	2 19 E.
Hanover (New-Hampſhire)	43 35	2 39 E.
Hudſon (City)	42 05	1 23 E.
Lexington (Kentucky)	38 25	10 00 W
Montreal	45 35	1 58 E
Mount Vernon	38 40	2 11 W
Marietta (Weſtern-Territory)	39 34	6 31 W.
New-Haven	41 19	2 09 E.
New-York	40 40	1 09 E.
Newport (Rhode-Iſland)	41 35	4 03 E.
Norfolk (Virginia)	36 55	1 20 W.
Plymouth (Maſſachuſetts)	41 48	4 44 E.
Portſmouth (New Hamp.)	43 05	4 26 E.
Portland	43 43	
Providence	41 50	3 48 E.
Philadelphia	39 56	0 00
Quebec	46 55	5 21 E.
Richmond	37 40	2 41 W.
St. Auguſtine	29 45	6 03 W.
Salem (Maſſachuſetts)	42 35	4 17 E.
Savannah	31 55	5 11 W.
Trenton (New-Jerſey)	40 15	0 05 E.
Williamſburg	37 12	1 39 W.
Waſhington (Federal City)	38 53	2 00 W.
Worceſter (Maſſachuſetts)	42 23	3 25 E.

BANKS.

Bank of the United States.

This was incorporated by act of Congreſs on the 25th of February 1791; and the ſubſcribers are to continue a corporation till the 4th of March 1811. It is under the management of a preſident and twenty-four directors.—The directors are elected on the 1ſt Monday in January annually; and at their firſt meeting thereafter they elect, from their own number, one to preſide. Only three fourths of the exiſting members, excluſive of the preſident, may, at any election, be re-choſen.

The amount of capital is 10,000,000 dollars; the number of ſhares, 25,000; and the amount of property, which the corporation may, at any time, poſſeſs, 15,000,000 dollars, including the capital.

Beſides the principal bank at Philadelphia, there are four branches, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit. Theſe are at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton (S. C.), and Baltimore.

The bank is open for buſineſs every day in the year, except Sundays, the fourth of July and Chriſtmas. Bills and notes for diſcount muſt be preſented on Mondays and Thurſdays. On Tueſdays and Fridays they are laid before the directors; and on Wedneſdays and Saturdays the diſcount is ſettled and made known.

Diſcounts are made for a term not exceeding ſixty days, with the allowance of three days grace; and on perſonal ſecurity only—Payments muſt be examined at the bank, and no ſuggeſtion of errors will be afterwards attended to.

Directors.

Thomas Willing, preſident.

Abijah Hammond,	John Laurance,
Thomas Pearſall,	Philip Livingſton,
Elias Boudinot,	Gerard Walton,
Joſeph Anthony,	Samuel Breck,
Robert Smith,	Archibald M'Call,
Iſaac Wharton,	William Bingham,
James S. Cox,	James C. Fiſher,
John G. Watchſmuth,	Jeremiah Parker,
Matthew M'Connel,	Samuel Sterett,
Abijah Dawes,	Thomas Ewing,
Henry Hill,	William Smith, S. C.
John Vaughan,	Joſeph Sims.

George

George Simpſon, caſhier.

William Davidſon, 1ſt, Charles Taylor, 2d, tellers; William M. Lawrence, 1ſt, Jonathan Smith, junr. 2d, Edward Stow, 3d, book-keepers; Samuel Fenno, diſcount clerk; Thomas Smith, aſſiſtant diſcount clerk; David Mandeville, transfer clerk; James Cottringer, runner; Guſtavus Riſberg, Charles Davies, aſſiſtant clerks.

Capitals of the Banks in the State of New-York.

Bank of New-York,	950,000 dollars.
Bank of Albany,	240,000
Bank of Columbia,	160,000

Office of Diſcount and Depoſit at Boſton,	David Sears, preſident. Peter Roe Dalton, caſhier.
Office, &c. at New-York,	Cornelius Ray, preſident. Jonathan Burrall, caſhier.
Office, &c. at Charleſton,	Daniel de Sauſſure, preſident. Joſiah Smith, caſhier.
Office, &c. at Baltimore,	Arch. Campbell, preſident. David Harris, caſhier.

Bank of North America.

The bank of North America is under the management of a preſident and eleven directors, who are elected on the ſecond Monday in January annually.

The bank is open on the ſame days as the bank of the United States, except the firſt of January and Good Friday. Diſcount days are Mondays and Thurſdays. Bills and notes, which become due on days when the bank is ſhut, are paid on the preceding days. And thoſe, which are not paid on the day when they become due, are proteſted on the evening of the ſame day. Errors are not corrected unleſs ſuggeſted at the bank at the time of their being committed.

Directors.

John Nixon, preſident,	William Smith,
Mordecai Lewis,	George Latimer,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	John Morton,
Joſiah Hewes,	Miers Fiſher,
Joſeph Swift,	Benjamin Fuller,
Robert Waln,	Richard Rundle.

Richard Wells, caſhier; William Gibbon, William Kinnear, tellers; George Williams, Joſeph James, John Watſon, book-keepers; George Steel, runner.

Beſides the preceding, there are ſeveral banks eſtabliſhed in different ſtates: Theſe will be more particularly mentioned under the reſpective ſtates to which they belong; being only named here in order to exhibit, as far as poſſible, the amount of bank property in the United States.

Names.	Places where.	Amount of Capit.
Bank of N. Hampſh.	Portſmouth	60,000 dolls.
Maſſachuſetts Bank	Boſton	400,000
Union Bank	Boſton	800,000
Eſſex Bank	Salem	
Providence Bank	Providence	
Hartford Bank	Hartford	100,000
Union Bank	New London	100,000
Bank of New York	New York	950,000
Bank of Columbia	Hudſon	160,000
Bank of Albany	Albany	240,000
Bank of Pennſylva.	Philadelphia	2,000,000
Bank of Maryland	Baltimore	300,000

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge.

This ſociety was formed in January 1769, by the union of two literary ſocieties then exiſting in Philadelphia; and were, by a charter under the authority of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, granted March 15th, 1780, created a body corporate and politic, with ſuch powers, privileges, and immunities, as are neceſſary for anſwering the valuable purpoſes for which it was inſtituted.

The number of members is not limited.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennſylvania, is patron, ex officio.

Officers elected on the 6th of January 1797.

Preſident, Thomas Jefferſon, L. L. D.

Vice

Vice-Preſidents.

Dr. Caſper Wiſtar, Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin,
Dr. Benjamin Ruſh,

Secretaries.

William Barton, John Bleakly,
Samuel Magaw, D. D. Jonathan Williams.
Treaſurer, John Vaughan.

Curators.

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Robert Patterſon.
Charles W. Peale,

Counſellors for three years.

Andrew Ellicot, Rev. James Abercrombie,
Tench Coxe, Richard P. Smith.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, May 4, 1780.

It is declared in the act, that the deſign of the inſtitution is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities and natural hiſtory of America; and to determine the uſes to which its various natural productions may be applied: alſo to promote medical diſcoveries, mathematical diſquiſitions, philoſophical inquiries and experiments, aſtronomical, meteorological, and geographical obſervations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the cultivation of every ſcience that may promote the advancement of a people in freedom and virtue. There are never to be more than two hundred members, nor leſs than forty. The ſociety has four ſtated annual meetings.

John Adams, L. L. D. preſident.
The Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. & L. L. D. vice-preſident

Counſellors.

Robert Treat Paine, Richard Cranch,
John Lowell, L. L. D. Benjamin Lincoln,
Loammi Baldwin, John Warren, M. D.
Caleb Garrett, Francis Dana, L. L. D.
Cotton Tufts, M. D. Rev. Jer. Belknap, D. D.

Rev. John Clark, D. D. recording ſecretary.
Eliphalet Pearſon, correſponding ſecretary.
Ebenezer Storer, treaſurer.
Charles Bulfinch, vice treaſurer.
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. librarian and keeper of the cabinet.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY,

At Paterſon, New-Jerſey.

Directors.

Nicholas Low, governor.

Eliſha Boudinot, deputy governor.

Richard Harriſon,
James Watſon,
Abijah Hammond,
William Denning,
Joſeph Hardy,
George Scriba,
Matthias Williamſon,
Samuel W. Stockton,
James Rickets,
John N. Cumming,
Lewis Dunham.

TIMES and PLACES of holding the COURTS of the UNITED STATES, as eſtabliſhed by Law.

Supreme Court.

At the ſeat of government on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt.

Circuit Courts.

Eaſtern Circuit.

In New-Hampſhire diſtrict, at Portſmouth, on the nineteenth day of May; and at Exeter, on the ſecond day of November.

In Vermont—at Windſor, on the firſt day of May; and at Bennington on the third of October.

In Maſſachuſetts—at Boſton, on the firſt day of June, and twentieth of October.

In

In Rhode-Iſland——at Newport, on the fifteenth day of June; and at Providence, on the fifteenth of November.

In Connecticut——at Newhaven, on the thirteenth day of April and at Hartford on the ſeventeenth of September.

In New-York——at New-York, on the firſt days of April and September.

Middle Circuit.

In New-Jerſey——at Trenton, on the firſt days of April and October.

In Pennſylvania——at Philadelphia, on the eleventh days of April and October.

In Delaware——at New-Caſtle, on the twenty-ſeventh of June, and at Dover on the twenty-ſeventh of October.

In Maryland——at Annapolis, on the ſeventh day of May; and at Eaſton, on the ſeventh of November.

In Virginia——at Richmond, on the twenty-ſecond days of May and November.

Southern Circuit.

In North-Carolina——at Wake Court Houſe, or at Raleigh, on the 1ſt day of June, and thirtieth of November.

In South-Carolina——at Charleſton, on the ſixth of May and twenty-fifth of October.

In Georgia——at Savannah, on the twentieth day of April; and at Auguſta, on the eighth of November.

But when any of the above limited days happen on Sunday, the Monday following is the commencement of the court.

Diſtrict Courts.

In Maine diſtrict——at Portland, on the third Tueſday in June, and at Pownalborough, on the firſt in March and September.

In New-Hampſhire——at Portſmouth, on the third Tueſdays in March and September; and at Exeter, on the third in June and December.

In Vermont——at Windſor, on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt; and at Rutland, on the firſt in May and November.

In

In Maſſachuſetts——at Salem, on the third Tueſday in March and ſecond in September, and at Boſton, on the fourth Tueſday in June and the firſt in December.

In Rhode-Iſland——at Newport, on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt; and at Providence, on the firſt in May and November.

In Connecticut——at New-Haven, on the third Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at Hartford, on the third in May and November.

In New-York——at the city of New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In New-Jerſey——at Burlington, on the firſt Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New Brunſwick, on the firſt in May and November.

In Pennſylvania——at Philadelphia, on the third Monday in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In Delaware——at Dover, on the fourth Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New-Caſtle, on the fourth in May and November.

In Maryland——at Eaſton, on the firſt Tueſday in March and ſecond in September; and at Baltimore, on the firſt in June and December.

In Virginia——at Williamſburgh, on the third Tueſdays in March and September; and at Richmond, on the third in June and December.

In Kentucky——at Frankfort on the ſecond Monday in March, third Monday in June, and third Monday in November.

In North-Carolina——at Newbern, the firſt Monday in January, April, July, and October.

In South-Carolina——at Charleſton, on the third Mondays in March and September, the firſt in July, and ſecond in December.

In Georgia——at Auguſta, on the ſecond Tueſday in November; and at Savannah, on the ſecond in February, May, and Auguſt.

Excluſive of the above-mentioned ſtated courts, the diſtrict-judges have power to hold ſpecial courts in their reſpective diſtricts, at their diſcretion.

WESTERN

WESTERN TERRITORY.

THE Weſtern Territory, as already hinted, conſiſts of two parts, viz. the territory North-weſt, and the territory South, of the river Ohio. Over each of which, as being compriſed within the limits of the United States, Congreſs exerciſes juriſdiction. And though neither being organized with the full powers and authorities of independent ſtates, is intitled to a complete repreſentation in the national legiſlature, ſtill the laws of the Union are of force as they reſpect them.

By an ordinance * of Congreſs, of the 13th of July 1787, and by ſeveral ſtatutes ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent federal conſtitution, each territory, for the purpoſe, of temporary government, forms a diſtrict, and has a governor, ſecretary, and three judges. The governor holds his office, ſubject to removal, three years; the ſecretary, four; the judges during good behaviour. They are appointed by the preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, and are required, as alſo the members of the legiſlative council, when there ſhall be a legiſlature, to take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The governor of either diſtrict muſt have a freehold in a thouſand acres of land, and reſide therein. He is, ex officio, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, and commander in chief of the militia within his diſtrict; may appoint all military, except general officers; and, for the time being, all ſubordinate magiſtrates and civil officers neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and good order. And when there ſhall be formed a general aſſembly, he is to compoſe a branch of the legiſlature, to have a negative on the laws, and a power of convening and adjourning the other branches. In caſe of vacancy, by death, removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence in the office of governor, the ſecretary ſupplies his place during the vacancy. He alſo muſt reſide in the diſtrict for which he is appointed

* This ordinance was entered into for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; but, by an act of Congreſs, of the 26th of May 1790, it is declared, that the territory ſouth of the Ohio ſhall alſo be a diſtrict, and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the ordinances, and

and be ſeiſed of a freehold therein of five hundred acres of land. He muſt preſerve the laws and acts of the legiſlature, public records and the official proceedings of the governor; and tranſmit ſuch acts and proceedings once in ſix months to the preſident of the United States. The judges in like manner muſt reſide in their reſpective diſtricts, and have ſeverally freeholds in five hundred acres of land therein: but a majority of them is not requiſite to form a bench, any one having power, in the abſence of his aſſociates, to hold a court. The governors and judges are required to adopt ſuch laws, criminal and civil, of the original ſtates, as are moſt appoſite to their reſpective diſtricts; which laws, when ſo adopted, muſt be reported to congreſs, and if not diſapproved by them, they have a binding efficacy in all parts of the ſaid diſtricts; ſubject, however, to be repealed by the governor and judges, if found to be inconvenient, or to be altered by a future legiſlature.

Whenever it ſhall happen that there are in either territory five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age, a legiſlature is to be formed, conſiſting of the governor, a houſe of repreſentatives, and a legiſlative council. The repreſentatives are to be choſen by the people, and appointed in ſuch manner, that there may be one to every five hundred free males, till they amount to twenty-five; after which their number and proportion to be regulated by the legiſlature. They are to be choſen for two years, and vacancies to be ſupplied by new elections.

The legiſlative council is to conſiſt of five members, to be nominated by the houſe of repreſentatives of the diſtrict, and appointed by the preſident and ſenate of the United States; double the number to be appointed being returned to the preſident in ſuch nomination. They are to continue in office five years unleſs ſooner removed. Three to form a quorum. The qualifications of a repreſentative are, having been three years a citizen of one of the United States, or having reſided three years in the diſtrict for which he is choſen, being ſeiſed in fee ſimple of two hundred acres of land, and being reſident in ſuch diſtrict; of a member of the legiſlative council, a freehold in five hundred acres of land and reſidence in the diſtrict; and of electors of repreſentatives, a freehold in fifty acres of land and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, or a like freehold and having been a citizen of one of the ſtates.

The

The legiſlatures thus organized, are to be veſted with the ordinary powers of legiſlation; but no bill may be paſſed repugnant to the principles and articles of the aforeſaid ordinance, nor without the concurrence of the three branches. They may by joint ballot appoint delegates to congreſs, who are to have a ſeat, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

It is alſo declared in the ſaid ordinance, that the eſtates both of reſident and non-reſident proprietors, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend in equal portions to their children, and the deſcendants of deceaſed children; ſuch deſcendants taking in equal parts, the ſhare of their deceaſed anceſtor; that were there are no lineal heirs, the next of kin in equal degree, ſhall inherit equally; that, among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate ſhall have equal parts among them of their parents ſhare; that there be no diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; and that the right of dower be, in all caſes, ſaved to the widow of the inteſtate. That the above law, relative to deſcents, ſhall be in force till altered by the legiſlatures of the diſtricts; and that, till laws be adopted by the governors and judges, eſtates may be deviſed and bequeathed by wills in writing; and real eſtates conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, or bargain and ſale.—Then follows a general recognition of rights ſimilar to what is recogniſed in the Conſtitution of the United States. Wherein are reſerved to the people the privileges of being free from moleſtation on account of religion; of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of bail, except in capital caſes; and of being ſecure in their liberties and property; and wherein are prohibited, immoderate fines and cruel puniſhments; the application of private property or ſervice to public uſe without juſt compenſation, laws invalidating private contracts, and ſlavery except in the puniſhment of crimes.

It is alſo further declared that the means of education ſhall be encouraged. That the utmoſt good faith ſhall be obſerved towards the Indians; that their lands and property ſhall not be taken from them without their conſent, or invaded, unleſs by juſt wars, authoriſed by congreſs; but that laws ſhall be made to prevent wrongs from being done them, and to preſerve peace and friendſhip with them. That the ſaid territory ſhall for ever remain a part

of

of the United States, ſubject to the laws and government of the ſame, and chargeable with a due proportion of the national debts and expenditures, levied by the reſpective legiſlatures thereof. That thoſe legiſlatures ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil by congreſs, or any regulation by them made for ſecuring the titles of bona fide purchaſers.—That no tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States, nor ſhall non-reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſident. That the navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame, ſhall be common highways for ever, free both to the inhabitants of the territory, and to the citizens of the United States, without tax, impoſt, or duty. And finally, that there ſhall be formed in ſaid territory a number of ſtates, which at a future period, when the population ſhall be ſufficiently increaſed, are to eſtabliſh for themſelves permanent conſtitutions and ſtates governments of republican forms, and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original ſtates.

It is underſtood, that the governor in the Southern Territory has iſſued his proclamation for forming a legiſlature agreeably to the preceding ordinance.

TERRITORY NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, in the Northen department. (Salary 2000 dollars.)

Winthrop Sargent, ſecretary. Salary, 750 dollars.

John Cleves Symmes, }
George Turner, } judges. Salary, 800 dollars, each.
Rufus Putnam, }

DISTRIBUTION of the FORCES of the UNITED STATES at the different POSTS.

Oſtego, 62 men — Niagara, 124 — Preſqu' Iſle, 124 — Detroit, 248 — Michaelmackinac, 124 — Chickago, 124 — Opie, 62 — Phiſcats, 124 — Maſſac, 62 — Fort Knox, 62 — Fort Waſhington, 62 — Pittſburgh and Franklin, 124 — Fort Wayne, 180 — Walnut Hills, 62 — Natchez, 248 — S. Weſtern Territory, 124 — Georgia, 370 — which reduces the ſtanding army of the United States to three regiments.

State

State Governments.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Length, 168 miles; breadth, 60; counties, 5; townſhips, 191, and 23 locations; inhabitants, 141,885.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE ſupreme executive authority is veſted in a governor and council of five members: The legiſlative power in a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, who conſtitute what is called, in the language of the conſtitution of this ſtate, the "General Court;" the former twelve members, the latter 120 to 130. The judiciary is compoſed of two courts; the ſuperior and common pleas. The ſuperior court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and three aſſociate juſtices: and the common pleas, of four juſtices—all of whom receive their appointments from the governor and council, and retain them dum bene ſe gerentibus. Juſtices of the peace derive their authority from the ſame ſource, and hold their commiſſion for the term of ſeven years.

The judiciary officers alone excepted, the election of all is annual, by the freemen aſſembled in their reſpective town meetings. The general election is on the firſt Wedneſday in June; but held at no ſtated place.

The general tenor of the conſtitution of this ſtate is not materially variant from that of the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, which will hereafter meet a more particular diſcuſſion.

OFFICERS

of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

Governor, JOHN T. GILMAN, ſalary 300l.

Council.

His excellency the Governor, President.

Phillips White, Lemuel Holmes,
Ebenezer Smith, jun. Jonathan Freeman,
Robert Wallace,
Abiel Foſter, preſident of the Senate.
Nathaniel Peabody, ſpeaker of the H. of Repreſentatives.
Joſeph Pearſon, ſecretary of the ſtate, and clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
Oliver Peabody, treaſurer.

JUDICIARY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

John Pickering, chief juſtice.

John Dudley,
Simeon Olcott,
Timothy Farrar,
} Juſtices.

Joſhua Atherton, attorney-general.

Nathaniel Adams, clerk—his office kept at Portſmouth.

COMMON PLEAS.

County of Rockingham.

Timothy Walker,
John Caleſ,
William Parker,
Thomas Bartlett,
} Juſtices.

Noah Emery, clerk—his office kept at Exeter.

George Reid, ſheriff.

The ſuperior court ſits in this county at Portſmouth on the laſt Tueſday in April; and at Exeter, the third in September.

The common pleas court, at Portſmouth, the firſt Tueſday in February, and fourth in May; and at Exeter, the ſecond in Auguſt and firſt in November.

County of Strafford.

John Plumer,
Thomas Cogſwell,
Ebenezer Thompſon,
Joſeph Pierce,
} Juſtices.

Benjamin Thompſon, clerk—his office kept at Durham.

Theophilus Dame, ſheriff.

The ſuperior court ſits on the ſecond Tueſdays of April, and firſt Tueſday in September, at Dover; and the common pleas court, the third in February, at Dover; the third in June at Moultonboro'; and the third in Auguſt and November at Gilmantown.

County of Hillſborough.

James Underwood,
Francis Blood,
Jeremiah Page,
Ebenezer Webſter,
} Juſtices.

Robert Fletcher, clerk—his office kept at Amherſt.
Moſes Keeley, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſday in May, and firſt in October.

Common pleas, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſdays in March, June, and December, and firſt in September.

County of Cheſhire.

Francis Smith,
Sanford Kingſbury,
Nathaniel S. Prentice,
Lemuel Holmes,
} Juſtices.

Thomas Sparhawk, clerk—his office kept at Walpole.
Samuel Hunt ſheriff.

Superior court, at Charleſton, the third Tueſday in May, and at Keene, the ſecond in October.

Common pleas, at Keene, the third in March and June, and at Charleſton, the fourth in September and third in December.

County of Grafton.

Samuel Emerſon,
Bezaleel Woodward,
Ezekiel Woodward,
Samuel Ladd,
} Juſtices.

J. Smith, Eſq. attorney—his office kept at Holderneſs.
David Webſter, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Plymouth, the fourth Tueſday in May; and at Haverhill, the third in October.

Common pleas, at Plymouth, the firſt Tueſdays in September and December; and at Haverhill, the firſt in March and June.

MILITIA.

The Governor, captain general.
Michael M'Clary, adjutant general.
Major generals.
Nathaniel Peabody, Moſes Dow, Amos Shepard.

BANK of NEW-HAMPSHIRE; incorporated in the year 1792, for the term of 50 years; capital, 60,000 dollars.
John Taylor Gilman, Preſident. John Pierce, Caſhier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Dartmouth Univerſity.

Founded in the year 1770, by the reverend Eleazer Wheelock, S.T.D.

The Earl of Dartmouth having been a liberal patron of it, the ſeminary, after its organization, received his name.

It is ſituated in the weſtern part of the ſtate, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 35′; and in a moſt ſalubrious climate.

In Auguſt 1792, the number who had received its honours was 479.—The uſual number of reſident ſtudents for theſe four years paſt has been from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ſixty.

Their commencement is on the 4th Wedneſday in Auguſt. Vacations from commencement four and a half weeks, from the firſt Monday in January, ſix and a half; from firſt ditto in May, 2 weeks.

The truſtees, including the preſident are twelve.
John Wheelock, L.L.D. preſident, and profeſſor of hiſtory.
Bezaleel Woodward, A.M. profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy.
Profeſſor of divinity, (vacant.)
Rev. John Smith, A.M. profeſſor of the learned languages.
Moſes Fiſk, A.M. tutor.
Dr. Wheelock, director of Moor's ſchool.

Incorporated Academies.

Theſe are numerous; the moſt noted are,
Philips' Academy at Exeter; liberally endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L.L.D.

Benjamin

Benjamin Abott, A.M. principal.

Moore's School, at Hanover, incorporated with Dartmouth College. Asa M'Farland, A. B. preceptor.

Ipſwich Academy, at New Ipſwich. John Hubbard, A.M. preceptor.

Atkinſon Academy, at Atkinſon.

Amherſt Academy, at Amherſt.

The Medical Society of New-Hampſhire was incorporated in 1792.

Preſident, Dr. Brackett.

VERMONT.

Length, 150 miles; breadth, 70; counties, 7; townſhips, upwards of 200; inhabitants, 85,539.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

Legiſlation is performed by an aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives, and a council, conſiſting of twelve members beſides the governor, who is preſident, and the lieutenant governor, who is a member thereof, ex officio. The council may originate bills, other than money bills, and ſuſpend, till the next ſeſſion, ſuch bills as they may diſapprove; but have not a final negative.

The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the council, houſe of repreſentatives, and treaſurer of the ſtate, are elected annually by the freemen; to the privileges of whom, every male, of twenty-one years of age, who is of a peaceable diſpoſition, and will take the oath of fidelity to the ſtate, is entitled. The judges of the ſupreme and county courts, and courts of probate, ſheriffs and juſtices of the peace, are appointed annually by joint ballot of the council and houſe. Major and brigadier generals are alſo appointed by the council and houſe; but not annually: and the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſpeaker and clerk of aſſembly, annually, by the houſe only. Field officers of the militia, captains and ſubalterns, are appointed as in Maſſachuſetts.

Members of the council, and judges of the ſupreme court, are, ex officiis, juſtices of the peace through the ſtate, and the judges of the county courts, in their reſpective counties.

The freemen meet in their ſeveral towns, to chooſe their repreſentatives and give their votes for governor, &c. on the firſt Tueſday in September annually; and the general aſſembly, on the ſecond Thurſday in October following. They meet alternately at Rutland and Windſor. The ſeſſion in October 1793, was at Windſor.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Thomas Chittenden, governor and captain general of the ſtate.

Jonathan Hunt, lieutenant governor and lieutenant general of the ſtate.

Samuel

Samuel Safford, Luke Knoulton,
Paul Brigham, John Strong,
Ebenezer Walbridge, John Faſſet, jun.
Ebenezer Marvin, Gideon Olin,
Jonas Galuſha, John White,
Cornelius Lynde, Elijah Robinſon.

Trueman Squier, ſecretary to the council.

Richard Whitney, ſpeaker, clerk } of the houſe of repreſentatives.

Roſwell Hopkins, ſecretary of ſtate, and auditor of public accounts.

Samuel Mattocks, treaſurer.

Eliſha Clark, auditor of accounts againſt the ſtate.

James Whitelaw, ſurveyor general.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery.

chief juſtice.

Enoch Woodbridge, Lot Hall } judges.

Daniel Buck, attorney general.

County Court, and Courts of Probate.

Addiſon county; chief town, Middlebury; ſouls, 6,449.

John Strong, Gamaliel Painter, Abel Thompſon } judges.

Roſwell Hopkins, clerk. John Chipman, ſheriff.

John Strong, judge, Seth Storr, clerk } of Probate.

Supreme court ſets on the 3d Tueſday in January; county court, on the firſt Monday in March and laſt in September.

Bennington county; chief towns, Bennington and Manchester; ſouls, 12,254.

Samuel Safford, Gideon Olin, Gideon Brownſon } judges.

Nathaniel Bruſh, clerk. David Robinſon, ſheriff.

Nathaniel Bruſh, Martin Powel } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, at Bennington and Manchester alternately; 4th Tueſday next following the 4th Tueſday in January. County court on the 3d Monday in December, at Bennington; on the laſt in June at Manchester.

Chit-

Chittenden county; chief town, Burlington; ſouls, 7,301.

Ebenezer Marvin,
John White,
Martin Chittenden, } judges.

Stephen Pearle, ſheriff.

Matthew Cole,
Jonathan Hoit,
Timothy Pearl, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the firſt Tueſday in January. County court, on the laſt Monday ſave one, in September, and laſt in February.

Orange county; chief town, Newbury; ſouls, 10,529.

Iſrael Smith,
Alexander Harvey,
Cornelius Lynde, } judges.

Iſaac Bayley, clerk. Fry Bayley, ſheriff.

Jacob Kent,
Timothy Bartholomew,
Iſrael Converſe,
Ebenezer W. Judd, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 1ſt after the 4th Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, on the 2d Mondays in June and December.

Rutland county; chief town, Rutland; ſouls, 15,565.

Samuel Williams,
Samuel Mattocks,
Daniel Cooper, } judges.

Nathan Oſgood, clerk. Jonathan Bell, ſheriff.

Eliſha Clark,
Simeon Smith, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the Tueſday after the 4th Tueſday in January. County court, on the 3d Mondays in March and November.

Windham county; chief town, Newfane; ſouls, 17,693.

Samuel Knight,
John Brigman,
Benjamin Burt, } judges.

Calvin Knoulton, clerk. Samuel Fletcher, ſheriff.

Noah Sabin,
John Brigman, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, the 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in November.

Windſor

Windſor county; chief towns, Windſor and Woodſtock; ſouls, 15,748.

Joſeph Marſh, Paul Brigham, Elijah Robinſon, } judges.

Lewis R. Morris, clerk. William Sweetſer, ſheriff.

Elijah Robinſon, Paul Brigham, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, the 4th Mondays in March and September.

MILITIA.

The number of men in the ſtate capable of bearing arms, are eſtimated (agreeably to the cenſus of 1789) at above 17,000. Theſe are arranged into four diviſions, and eight brigades. The governor is captain general, ex officio; and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

Major Generals.

Samuel Fletcher, Iſaac Tichenor, Ira Allen, Paul Brigham.

Brigadier Generals.

Lewis R. Morris, Arad Hunt, Joſiah Wright, Eli Cogſwell, David Whitney, Jonathan Spafford, Wm. Chamberlain, Elias Stevens.

David Fay, Adjutant General.

Aids-de-camp to the Governor, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Eliſha Clark, Joſias L. Arnold, John A. Graham, ———Murdoch.

The ſubdiviſions of militia are 20 regiments of infantry, 14 troops of horſe, 6 companies of artillery, and 3 of light infantry.

UNIVERSITY.

An act was paſſed on the 2d of November 1791, by the legiſlature, for founding an Univerſity at Burlington, on Lake Champlain. Large ſubſcriptions and donations of land and other property have been propoſed by individuals (in aid of legiſlative meaſures) for the purpoſes of erecting convenient buildings and eſtabliſhing a fund.

We learn that meaſures are taking to carry the act into complete

complete effect; and from the ſalubrity of the climate, and the local ſituation of the place, we anticipate the idea of its ſoon becoming an inſtitution of importance. The management of it is entruſted to thirteen

TRUSTEES.

The governor of the State,		
The ſpeaker of the houſe of repr. &	}	ex officiis.
The Preſident of the Univerſity,		
Caleb Blood,	Charles Platt,	
Bethuel Chittenden,	Enoch Woodbridge,	
Aſa Burton,	Samuel Hitchcock,	
George Bourne,	Jonathan Hunt,	
Ira Allen,	(Not known.)	

Comparative View of the Increaſe of Property in the State.

The amount of taxable property (excluſive of unimproved land) agreeably to the grand liſt taken in the ſeveral years following, will exhibit a comparative view of the increaſing wealth and importance of the State.

Years.	Grand Liſts.
1782	£. 151,891
1786	201,007
1791	323,680
1792	354,330

According to the foregoing amount of grand liſts (which were taken on the following valuation, to wit, horſes at 4l. per head; oxen, at 3l. cows, at 2l. young horſes and young cattle, at from 15s. to 2l. and improved land at 10s. per acre; being on an average ſomewhat leſs than half the real value of the property), the wealth of the ſtate has annually increaſed for ſix years paſt, more than 25,000l or 85,000 dollars.

MASSA-

MASSACHUSETTS.

Maſſachuſetts (proper), length, 125 miles; breadth, 50; ſquare miles, 6250; counties, 12; towns, 265; inhabitants, 378,787.

Maine, length, 170 miles; breadth, 125; ſquare miles, 21,750; counties, 5; inhabitants, 96,540.

Brief abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and a houſe of repreſentatives, which (together with the governor, and lieutenant governor) are elected annually by the people; the ſenators, on the firſt Monday in April, and the repreſentatives, in May, at leaſt ten days previous to the laſt Wedneſday in the month; that being the day of the legiſlature's meeting, and of the general election. The votes for governor, and lieutenant governor, are taken on the ſaid firſt Monday in April. To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, the candidate muſt have reſided in the ſtate ſeven years, and during that time, been ſeiſed, in his own right, of a freehold, of the value of £. 1000, and profeſs the chriſtian religion; to that of ſenator, he muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years, be, at his election, an inhabitant of the diſtrict for which he is to be elected, and ſeiſed of a freehold eſtate to the value of £. 300, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 600; to that of repreſentative, he muſt have reſided one year in the town which he is choſen to repreſent, and been ſeiſed therein of freehold eſtate to the value of £. 100, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 200. Electors muſt be twenty-one years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £. 3, or perſonal eſtate to the value of £ 60. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls elects one repreſentative; containing 375, two; containing 600, three; and ſo on, electing one for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increaſe.

From the perſons returned as Senators and Counſellors (being 40 in the whole) nine are annually elected by joint ballot of both houſes to conſtitute a council, for adviſing the governor in the execution of his office. He is, ex officio, preſident, and the lieutenant governor, a member of the council.

All

All judicial officers, the attorney and ſolicitor general, ſheriffs, coroners, and regiſters of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and conſent of the council, appointed by the governor; the ſecretary, treaſurer and receiver-general, the commiſſary-general and notaries public, are elected annually by joint ballot of both houſes; major-generals are alſo appointed by both houſes, but not annually; brigadiers, by the field officers of their brigades; field officers, by the captains and ſubalterns of their regiments; and the captains and ſubalterns, by the train bands and alarm liſts of their companies reſpectively. The governor appoints the adjutant-general; major-generals, their aids; brigadiers, their brigade-majors; and the commanding officers of regiments, their adjutants and quarter-maſters.

The judges (except juſtices of the peace, whoſe commiſſions expire once in ſeven years, but may be renewed) hold their offices during good behaviour; and judges of the ſupreme court are, ex officiis, juſtices of the peace through the ſtate.

The treaſurer and receiver-general may not be elected more than five years ſucceſſively.

Legiſlative and Executive Departments.

Hon. Increaſe Sumner, governor. Salary, dollars 2666.67.
Moſes Gill, lieutenant-governor. Salary, dollars 533.33. and pay as member of the council.

Counſellors.

Thomas Durfee,	Eleazer Brooks,
Azor Orne,	Oliver Wendell.
Samuel Baker,	Samuel Thompſon,
Stephen Metcalf,	John Reed.
William Shepard,	

Samuel Phillips, preſident } of the ſenate.
Samuel Cooper, clerk }

Edward H. Robbins, ſpeaker } of the houſe.
Henry Warren, clerk }

Peter Thacher, D. D. chaplain of the ſenate.
Samuel Stillman, D. D. chaplain of the houſe.
John Avery, jun. ſecretary of the ſtate.

Thomas

Thomas Davis, treaſurer.

John Stearns, Wm. Ternigan, John Saunders, jun. Samuel Flagg, Benjamin Reed, } of the ſenate, of the houſe, } Committee examine and paſs on public accounts.

Richard Cranch, Thomas Dawes, John Maſon, } Committee for defacing public ſecurities.

Samuel Phillips, Nathaniel Wells, Leonard Jarvis, John Read, Daniel Cony, } Committee for the ſale of unappropriated lands.

Judiciary, and Civil Departments.

Supreme Court.

Francis Dana, chief juſtice; ſalary, 1235 dolls. 33 cts.

Robert Treat Paine, Increaſe Sumner, Nathan Cuſhing, Thomas Dawes, jun. } judges; ſalary, 1166 dolls. $\frac{2}{3}$

James Sullivan, attorney-general; ſalary, 1000 dolls.

Charles Cuſhing, John Tucker, } clerks.

Court of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of Peace.

County of Suffolk.

Joſeph Gardner, Samuel Barrett, Thomas Crafts, } juſtices of the common pleas, and general ſeſſions.

Tuthill Hubbard ſpecial juſtice of the common pleas.

George R. Minot, judge, William Cooper, regiſter } of Probate.

Ezekiel Price, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

Thomas Crafts, treaſurer. Henry Alline, regiſter of deeds.
Jeremiah Allen, ſheriff. Richard Boynton, gaol-keeper

Ezekiel Price, Henry Alline, Samuel Cooper, Samuel Barrett, of Boſton, notaries public.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tueſday in February, and laſt in Auguſt. Common pleas, and general ſeſſions, on the firſt Tueſdays in January, July, and October, and 3d in April.

County of Eſſex.

Benjamin Greenleaf,
Samuel Holten,
John Pickering,
Samuel Phillips,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Iſaac Oſgood,
Ebenezer March,
George Cabot,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Benjamin Greenleaf, judge
Daniel Noyes, regiſter
} of probate.

John Pickering, regiſter of deeds.
Stephen Choate, county treaſurer.
Bailey Bartlett, ſheriff. Iſaac Oſgood, clerk of pleas, &c.

Edward Norris, of Salem, Daniel Rogers, of Glouceſter, John Rogers, of Ipſwich, Michael Hodge, of Newbury Port, Joſeph Wood, of Beverly, Samuel Sewall, of Marblehead, notaries public.

Supreme court, at Salem, 2d Tueſday in November: at Ipſwich, 3d in June. Common pleas, &c. at Ipſwich, 1ſt Tueſday in April; at Salem, 2d in July; at Newbury Port, the firſt in October.

County of Middleſex.

James Preſcott,
James Winthrop,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Eleazer Brooks,
William Hull,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Oliver Preſcott, judge
James Winthrop, regiſter
} of probate.

Abraham Bigelow, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Joſeph Hoſmer, ſheriff.
William Winthrop, regiſter of deeds.
Ebenezer Bridge, county treaſurer.
Joſeph Cordes, of Charleſton, notary public.

Supreme court, at Cambridge, the laſt Tueſday in Oct. at Concord, 2d in April. Common pleas, at Cambridge the laſt Tueſday in Nov.; at Concord, the 3d in March and 2d in Sep.

County of Hampſhire.

Eleazer Potter,
John Bliſs,
Samuel Mather,
Samuel Lyman,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Abraham

Abraham Burbank,
Juſtin Ely,
William Pynchon, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Robert Breck, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Eliſha Potter, ſheriff,
Eleazer Potter, judge
Samuel Hinckley, regiſter } of probate.
William Pynchon,
Ebenezer Hunt,
John Williams, } regiſters of deeds.

Supreme court, at Northampton, the laſt Tueſday in April and 4th in September. Common pleas, 2d Tueſday in January, 3d in May, 1ſt in September, and 2d in November.

County of Plymouth.

Benjamin Willis,
William Watſon,
Ephraim Spooner, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.
William Drew,
Richard Perkins, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſiah Cotton, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
George Partridge, ſheriff.
Joſhua Thomas, judge of probate.
Iſaac Lothrop, regiſter of ditto.
Roſſetter Cotton, regiſter of deeds.
Ephraim Spooner, county treaſurer.
Nathaniel Goodwin, of Plymouth,
Henry Warren, of ditto. } notaries public.

Courts are held at Plymouth, ſupreme, on the 3d Tueſday in May; common pleas, the 2d Tueſday in April and Auguſt, and 3d in November.

County of Barnſtable.

Daniel Davis,
Nathaniel Freeman,
Solomon Freeman, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.
David Thacher
Joſeph Nye,
John Davis, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſeph Otis, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Daniel Davis, judge
Nathaniel Freeman, regiſter } of probate.
Joſeph Dimock, ſheriff.
Ebenezer Bacon, regiſter of deeds, and county

Ebenezer Bacon, of Barnſtable,
Joſeph Palmer, jun. of Falmouth, } notaries public.

Supreme court, on the Wedneſday next preceding the 3d Tueſday in May. Common pleas, on the firſt Tueſdays in April and November.

County of Briſtol.

Walter Spooner,
George Leonard,
William Baylies,
David Cobb, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Ezra Richmond,
Shubael Peck,
Samuel Tobey,
Apollos Leonard, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Samuel Fales, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

David Cobb,
Samuel Fales,
Seth Paddleford, } dedimus poteſtatem.

Zephaniah Leonard, ſheriff.

William Baylies, regiſter judge } of probate.

James Williams, regiſter of deeds.

George Godfrey, county treaſurer.

William Brown, of Dighton, notary public.

Courts at Taunton, ſupreme, on the Tueſday preceding the laſt in October. Common pleas, the 2d Tueſdays in September and December; and 3d in April.

County of Dukes County.

James Athearn,
Shubael Cottle,
Ebenezer Smith
John Allen, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Benjamin Baſſett,
Samuel Smith,
Ebenezer Norton,
Benjamin Mayhew, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Stephen Luce, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

Benjamin Smith, ſheriff.

James Athearn, judge
Thomas Cook, regiſter } of probate.

Samuel Smith, regiſter of deeds.

Jethro Allen, jun. county treaſurer.

Supreme court, ſame as in Barnſtable county. Common pleas, at Edgartown, 3d Tueſday in April; at Tiſbury, laſt in October.

County

County of Nantucket.

Joſiah Baker,
Stephen Huſſey,
William Hammatt,
Joſiah Coffin,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Peleg Coffin, jun. and Chriſto. Huſſey, ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſeph Nichols, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
John Gardner, ſheriff.
Jethro Huſſey, judge
Abner Coffin, regiſter
} of probate.

Nathaniel Coleman, regiſter of deeds.
Joſiah Coffin, county treaſurer. Abner Coffin, not. pub.

Court of common pleas, at Sherburne, the laſt Tueſday in March, and 1ſt in October.

County of Worceſter.

Artemas Ward,
Samuel Baker,
Joſeph Dorr,
Dwight Foſter,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Michael Gill, ſpecial juſtice.
Joſeph Allen, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
William Caldwell, ſheriff.
Joſeph Dorr, judge
Theophilus Wheeler, regiſter
} of probate.

Daniel Clap, regiſter of deeds.
Samuel Allen, county treaſurer.

Supreme court, the 3d Tueſday in September, and laſt but one in April. Common pleas, the 4th Tueſday in March, 2d in June, laſt in Auguſt, and 1ſt in December.

County of Berkſhire.

Jahleel Woodbridge,
Thompſon J. Skinner,
John Bacon,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Tim. Edwards, & Theodo. Sedgwick, ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Henry Williams Dwight, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Simon Larned, ſheriff.
Jahleel Woodbridge, judge
Edward Edwards, regiſter
} of probate.

Moſes Hopkins,
Caleb Hyde, jun.
James Barker,
} regiſters of deeds.

Barnabas Bidwell, county treaſurer.

Supreme court, at Lenox, the 1ſt Tueſday in October. Common pleas, the 1ſt in February, and 2d in September.

County of Norfolk.

James Endicott, Ebenezer Warren, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Eben. H. Robbins, & Solomon Lovell, special justices, &c.
Atherton Thayer, sheriff.
Nathaniel Ames, clerk.
William Heath, judge, Samuel Haven, register } of probate.
Isaac Bullard, treasurer.
Eliphalet Bond, register of deeds.

Supreme court on the Tuesday immediately preceding the last in August.

The following Counties are in the District of Maine.

County of York.

Rishworth Jordan, Benjamin Chadbourn, Joseph Simpson, Nathaniel Wells, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Edward Cutts, Ichabod Goodwin, } special justices.
John Heard Bartlett, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Ichabod Goodwin, sheriff.
Joseph Simpson, judge, David Sewall, register } of probate.
William Frost, register of deeds, and county treasurer.

Supreme court at York on the 4th Tuesday in June. Common pleas at York the 3d in April; at Waterboro' 4th in August; at Biddeford, 2d in November.

County of Cumberland.

David Mitchel, John Lewis, Josiah Thacher, William Gorham, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
William Thompson, Richard Codman, Isaac Parsons, } special justices.
Samuel Freeman, clerk of the pleas.
John Waite, sheriff.
William Gorham, judge, Samuel Freeman, register } of probate.
Isaac Isley, register of deeds.
Joseph M'Lallen, county treasurer.
John Frothingham, of Portland, notary public.

Supreme

Supreme Courts are held at Portland, on the Tuesday succeeding the 4th in June. Common pleas, the last in May, and 3d in October, and at New Gloucester, 1st of January.

County of Lincoln.

William Lithgow,
Thomas Rice,
Nathaniel Thwing,
Joseph North, } justices of the common pleas, &c.

Henry Dearborn,
Daniel Cony,
Dummer Sewall, } special justices, &c.

Jonathan Bowman,
Jonathan Bowman, jun. } clerks of the pleas, &c.

Edmund Bridge, sheriff.

Jonathan Bowman, judge
Jonathan Bowman, jun. register } of probate.

Thomas Rice, register of deeds.
Nathaniel Thwing, county treasurer.
Francis Winter, of Bath, notary public.

Supreme court, at Wiscasset and Hallowell alternately on the 2d Tuesday in July; being at the former in July, 1793. Court of common pleas, at Hallowell, on 2d Tuesday in January; at Pownalboro', on the 1st in June; at Waldoboro', 2d in September.

County of Hancock.

Paul Dudley Sergeant,
Oliver Parker,
William Vinal, } justices of the common pleas, &c.

Jonathan Eddy, and Joseph Hibbert, special justices.
Thomas Phillips, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Richard Hunnewell, sheriff.

Paul Dudley Sergeant, judge
Jonathan Eddy, register } of probate.

William Webber, register of deeds.
Samuel Fowler, county treasurer.
Thomas Phillips, of Penobscot, notary public.

Court of common pleas at Penobscot on the 3d Tuesdays in April and September.

County of Washington.

Stephen Jones,
James Avery,
Alexander Cambell,
John Crane, } justices of common pleas, &c.

George Stillman, special justice.
Ralph Hart Bowles, clerk of the pleas, &c.
John Cooper, sheriff.

Stephen

Stephen Jones, judge; James Avery, regiſter of probate. George Stillman, county treaſurer, and regiſter of deeds. William Chaloner, of Machias, notary public.

Court of common pleas, at Machias, on the 4th Tueſdays in April and September.

MILITIA.

Agreeably to the preſent arrangements, the militia of this commonwealth contains 9 diviſions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 ſquadrons of cavalry, and 8 battalions of artillery. The aggregate amount of the ſeveral corps is about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. Theſe are compoſed of men between 16 and 40 years of age; beſides which, the corps de reſerve, conſiſting of ſuch as are between 40 and 60, amount to about 25,000.

Major Generals.

Simon Elliot,
John Fiſh,
William Hull,
William Shephard,
Nathaniel Goodwin,
Ichabod Goodwin,
Salem Towne,
William Lithgow, jun.
John Aſhley, jun.

Brigadier Generals.

Theophilus Cuſhing,
Eliphalet Bond,
Stephen Abbot,
Ralph Croſs,
Nathaniel Freeman,
Noah M. Littlefield,
John Kilby Smith,
John Cutler,
William Whiting,

Henry Woods,
Ebenezer Mattoon,
Seth Murray,
Alexandria Campbell,
Jeremiah Hitchcock,
Thompſon J. Skinner.

Silas Cobb,

William Donniſon, Adjutant-general.
Amaſa Davis, Quarter-maſter.

In 1638 a company was incorporated at Boſton, ſtyled, "The antient and honourable Artillery Company." It is compoſed of military officers, who aſſemble and exerciſe themſelves as privates. Their election is on the 1ſt Monday in June annually, previous to which a ſermon is delivered.—Their preſent officers are

Andrew Cunningham, captain. Samuel Todd, lieutenant
John Bray, enſign. Thomas Clark, clerk

LITERARY

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Harvard Univerſity at Cambridge.

This ſeminary was founded in 1636. It derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, in conſequence of a liberal donation made by him—Perhaps no inſtitution in America is better calculated for the purſuit of ſcience. It is furniſhed with a well-choſen library, conſiſting of upwards of 13,000 volumes; a philoſophical apparatus equally complete; and able profeſſors and tutors, in the various branches of ſcience. After the commencement in July 1793, the whole number of thoſe who had been admitted to academical degrees ſince its inſtitution was 3360. The uſual number of reſident ſtudents are from 130 to 160.

The governor, lieutenant governor, council, ſenat, preſident of the Univerſity, and miniſters of the congregational churches of Boſton, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Charleſton, Cambridge and Watertown, are ex officiis overſeers.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. their Secretary.

Corporation.

Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. and L. L. D. Preſident.

Fellows.

Oliver Wendell,
John Lowell, L. L. D.
James Bowdoin,
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D.
Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D.
Ebenezer Storer, A. M. trea.

Profeſſors.

David Tappan, A. M. Hollis profeſſor of divinity.

Eliphalet Pearſon, A. M. profeſſor of the Hebrew, other Oriental and Engliſh languages.

Samuel Webber, A. M. Hollis profeſſor of mathematics, and natural philoſophy.

John Warren, M. D. Herſey profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery.

Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. Herſey profeſſor of the theory and practice of phyſic.

Aaron Dexter, M. D. Erving, profeſſor of chymiſtry and materia medica.

Tutors.

Abrel Abbott, A. M. Greek.

William A. Barrow, A. M. geography, elements of geometry, natural philoſophy and aſtronomy.

Foſter

Foſter Waterman, A. M. metaphyſics and ethics.
Micah Stone, A. M. Latin.
J. D. Nancrede, preceptor of the French language.
Samuel Shapleigh, A. M. Librarian.
Commencement, on the third Wedneſday in July.

Vacations—from commencement four weeks; from the third Wedneſday in October, two weeks; the firſt Wedneſday in January, five weeks; and the third in April, two weeks.

WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, at Williamſtown.

Colonel Ephraim Williams may, in propriety, be ſaid to be the founder of this inſtitution; it being eſtabliſhed, in conſequence of a conſiderable donation bequeathed by him, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a free ſchool. The truſtees of the bequeſt improved upon the original deſign, and have finally obtained an act of incorporation for a college. This was paſſed in June 1793; and, in honor of the benefactor, the college bears his name.

Ebenezer Fitch, A. M. preſident.
Stephen Weſt, D. D. vice-preſident.
Noah Linſley, tutor.
Nathaniel Steel, preceptor of the grammar ſchool.
Daniel Dewey, ſecretary to the corporation.

Firſt commencement on the 1ſt Wedneſday in September 1795.

Incorporated Academies and Schools.

Names	Places	Preceptors
Dummer	Newbury	Iſaac Smith
Phillips	Andover	Eben. Pemberton
Leiceſter	Leiceſter	Eben. Adams
Berwick	Berwick	Samuel Moody
Hallowell	Hallowell	
Fryeburg	Fryeburg	Paul Langdon
Taunton	Taunton	
Waſhington	Machias	
Plymouth	Plymouth	
Weſtfield	Weſtfield	
Groton	Groton	
Weſtford	Weſtford	
Derby School	Hingham	Abner Lincoln
Ipſwich gram. ſch.	Ipſwich	
Roxbury gram. ſc.	Roxbury	
Charleſton free ſchool	Charleſton	

SOCIETIES.

A great number of ſocieties are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate, for the purpoſes of improvement and benevolence. Some of the principal of which are the following:——

Boſton Epiſcopal Charitable Society; eſtabliſhed in 1724, and incorporated Feb. 12th, 1784.—William Tudor, preſident.

Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society; incorporated November 16th, 1779—Thomas Dawes, preſident.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; already mentioned (ſee page 77), incorporated May 4th, 1780.

Maſſachuſetts Medical Society; incorporated Nov. 1ſt, 1781.—Cotton Tufts, M. D. preſident.

Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Indians, and others, in North America; incorporated November 9th, 1787.—Thomas Ruſſel, preſident.

Humane Society, for the purpoſe of recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, ſtrangling, &c. incorporated in 1791.—Thomas Ruſſel, preſident.

Hiſtorical Society, eſtabliſhed 1791, and incorporated in 1794, for the purpoſe of improving the hiſtory of America.—James Sullivan, preſident.

Agricultural Society; incorporated in 1792.—Thomas Ruſſell, preſident.

Marine Society; inſtituted for the relief of widows and orphans of deceaſed members, being ſeamen.—Nehemiah Homes, maſter.

Maſſachuſetts Congregational Society, inſtituted for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceaſed clergymen of the congregational order.—Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. preſident.

*** The limits of the preſent work would not allow the editors to enter into a minute deſcription of the above. Their names are, in moſt caſes, expreſſive of the end of their inſtitution.

LODGES.

At Boſton——Grand Lodge.

Moſt worſhipful John Cutler, grand maſter.

Quarterly communications, on the evenings of the 2d Mondays in March, June, September, and December.

Lodges.

Lodges.	Monthly Meeting.
1ſt & 2d St. John's Lodges, incorporated with the Riſing Sun Lodge,	Laſt Wedneſdays.
St. Andrew's Lodge, -	2d Thurſdays.
Royal Arch, - -	Laſt Thurſdays.
Riſing States, - -	Laſt Mondays.
Maſſachuſetts, - -	2d Mondays.
African, - -	1ſt Tueſdays.
At Charleſton——King Solomon's,	2d do.

Tyrinian Lodge; Cape Ann. Eſſex; Salem.
St. Peters; Newbury Port. Amity; do.
Berkſhire; Stockbridge. Unity; Ipſwich.
Trinity; Lancaſter. Warren; Machias.
United States; Danvers. Federal; Hampſhire Co.
Morning Star; Worceſter.

Public Officers in the Town of Boſton.

Town Clerk.

Samuel Cooper, (annually and ſucceſſively elected for 34 years).

Select Men.

Ezekiel Price, Thomas Edwards,
Thomas Walley, William Little,
William Bordman, Charles Bulfinch,
Ebenezer Seaver, William Scollay.
Thomas Crafts,

They are alſo ſurveyors of highways, and members of the committee for viſiting and ſuperintending the public ſchools.

BANKS.

There are three in Maſſachuſetts, beſides a branch of the national one; viz. Maſſachuſetts Bank, and Union Bank at Boſton; and Eſſex Bank, at Salem.

Maſſachuſetts Bank

Was incorporated in 1784. Its preſent capital is 400,000 dollars—the number of ſhares 800. The election of directors is on the firſt Wedneſday in January, annually.

Preſident, William Phillips. Caſhier, James Thwing.

Union Bank

Was incorprated in 1792. Its capital, when the payment of the ſhares ſhall be completed, will amount to 800,000 dollars, the number of ſhares being 100,000.

Preſident, Moſes Gill. Caſhier, Alex. Hodgdon.

Eſſex

Eſſex Bank

Was eſtabliſhed in 1792, and is under the management of a preſident and ſix directors.

Preſident, William Gray, jun.
Caſhier, James King.

The following ſchedule, exhibiting the number of rateable polls within the ſeveral counties in the commonwealth, and of counſellors and ſenators to be choſen by the reſpective diſtricts, as compoſed of the ſaid counties; as alſo the proportion, which each county is in future to bear in every £. 1000 of the public taxes, was reported to the legiſlature, by a committee thereof, at their ſeſſion in June 1793, and referred to the next ſeſſion. By the inſpection of which ſchedule a tolerable idea may be formed of the proportional opulence and population of each county.—

The town of Boſton is rated at 3631 polls, and £.91 16 8½

Polls	Counties	On the Thouſand	Senator
3742	Suffolk,	93 14 9†	4
12376	Eſſex,	133 19 7	5
10109*	Middleſex,	104 13 4*	4
13912*	Hampſhire,	111 18 0‡	5
13762	Worceſter,	127 5 0*	5
6912	Plymouth,	59 9 9‡	2
3759	Barnſtable,	20 13 11‡	
763	Dukes County,	5 9 8*	1
1121	and Nantucket,	6 13 3†	
6547	Briſtol,	58 19 6‡	2
6265	Berkſhire,	52 3 3‡	2
6484	York,	50 1 9	2
5723	Cumberland,	43 6 5*	2
6349	Lincoln,	50 13 10†	2
1967	Hancock, and	13 17 1	1
493	Waſhington,	3 1 1	
6142	Norfolk,	68 17 3	
		£. 1000 0 0	40

* one-half † one-fourth ‡ three-fourths

RHODE-ISLAND.

Length 68 miles; breadth, 40; counties, 5; townſhips, 30; inhabitants, 68,825.

Brief Abſtract from the Charter, or Conſtitution of Government.

THE legiſlature of this ſtate (as alſo of Connecticut) is conſtituted with an upper and lower houſe. The upper houſe is compoſed of the governor, deputy-governor, and ten aſſiſtants; who, together with the ſecretary and treaſurer, are choſen by the freemen, annually; to wit, on the firſt Wedneſday in May. The governor preſides in the upper houſe, and has a ſingle voice in the paſſing of laws.

The lower houſe is compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns; Newport deputing ſix; Portſmouth, Providence and Warwick, four each; and every other town, two; which deputies are elected, and ſit twice every year; commencing their ſeſſion on the firſt Wedneſday in May, and laſt in October.

All judicial and executive magiſtrates are appointed by the two houſes, annually. Military officers are appointed in like manner, with no preciſe limitation of time.

The deputy governor officiates, in caſe of the governor's abſence or incapacity.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Arthur Fenner, governor, and commander in chief.

Samuel J. Potter, deputy-governor.

Aſſiſtants.

Thomas G. Hazard,	James Congdon,
Peleg Arnold,	Thomas Hoxſie,
Jonathan Comſtock,	George Brown,
Caleb Gardner,	Job Watſon.
John Cooke,	John Harris.

Henry Ward, ſecretary, and notary pub. through the ſtate.

Welcome Arnold, ſpeaker } of the lower houſe of
Samuel Eddy, clerk } aſſembly.

Henry Sherburne, general treaſurer.

JUDICIARY.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Daniel Owen, chief juſtice.

Aſſiſtant juſtices.

Eliſha Bicknall, William Taggart,
Walter Cook, Thomas Tillinghaſt.

Ray Greene, attorney general.

Court of Common Pleas.

County of Newport.

Conſtant Taber, chief juſt.
Oliver Durfee, William Anthony, Perez Richmond, W. P. Tillinghurſt, } juſtices.
Chr. Ellery, clerk ſup. crt.
Thos. Peckham, clerk c. pl.
William Davis, ſheriff.
Chr. Ellery, notary public.

County of Providence.

Caleb Harris, chief juſtice.
John Burton, Stephen Steel, John Dorrance, Arnold Paine, } juſtices.
W. Barton, jun. clk. ſup. court.
James Fenner, clerk co. pl.
Nehemiah Knight, ſheriff.
Sam. Chace, notary public.

County of Waſhington.

Peter Philipps, chief juſtice.
Robert Stanton, John Allen, Gideon Clark, Thomas Telft, } juſtices.
James Sheldon, clerk ſup. ct.
Sam. E. Gardner, do. co. pl.
Nicholas Gardner, ſheriff.
Geo. Thomas, notary pub.

County of Briſtol.

Samuel Allen, chief juſtice.
Elkanah Humphry, William Barton, Stephen Smith, Joſeph Reynolds, } juſtices.
Jonath. Ruſſel, clerk ſu. ct.
Dan. Bradford, do. com. pl.
Richard Smith, ſheriff.
Shearj. Bourne, notary pub.

County of Kent.

Stephen Arnold, chief juſti.
Anthony Low, Iſaac Johnſon, Benjamin Johnſon, Stephen Greene, } juſtices.
Allen Fry, clerk ſup. court.
Benj. Howland, do. co. pl.
Jonathan Niles, ſheriff.
Hopkins Cooke, notary pub

Court Seſſions.

Counties.		Supreme Court.	Common Pleas.
Newport,	1ſt Monday in	Mar. laſt, Aug.	laſt, May 3d, Nov.
Providence,	3d	do. 3d, Sept.	3d, June, 3d, Dec.
Waſhington,	1ſt	Apr. 1ſt, Oct.	3d, Feb. 2d, Aug.
Briſtol,	2d	do. 2d, do.	1ſt, Jan. 1ſt, July.
Kent,	4th	do. 3d, do.	3d, do. 3d, do.

MILITIA.

This ſtate compoſes one diviſion, which conſiſts of four brigades.

Simeon Martin, major-general.

Brigadiers.

Thomas Allen, George Thurſton,
Wm. Berton, Thomas Gorton.

Robert Rogers, adjutant-general.
Charles Lippit, commiſſary-general.
Thomas Lloyd Halſey, aid-de-camp to the governor.
Mr. Potter, Mr. Hazard, } aids-de-camp to the major-general.
Iſaac Senter, director and purveyor-general, alſo ſurgeon and phyſician-general.
John Matthewſon, quarter-maſter general.

PROVIDENCE BANK.

John Brown, preſident.
Olney Winſor, caſhier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The principal are Rhode-Iſland College, at Providence, and an academy at Newport. The former was inſtituted in the year 1764. It flouriſhed conſiderably previous to the late war; but the buildings being then occupied by the troops, the courſe of education was interrupted till about the cloſe of the war. The inſtitution has, however, been ſince re-organized, and is now in a flouriſhing ſituation, having uſually about ſixty reſident ſtudents. It is furniſhed with a library, which contains upwards of 2000 volumes; and a valuable philoſophical apparatus.

Thoſe concerned in the adminiſtration and inſtruction of the college are,

Jabez Bowen, chancellor.
Jonathan Maxcey, D. D. preſident.
David Howell, L. L. D. profeſſor of law.
Benjamin Weſt, L. L. D. prof. math. and aſtronomy.
Perez Forbes, D. D. profeſſor nat. philoſophy.
Simeon Doggitt, A. M. }
Aſa Miſſer, A. M. } Tutors.
Gilbert Dinch, A. B. }

The academy at Newport is ſaid to be flouriſhing.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

The principal societies are, a Marine Society, instituted at Newport in 1752, for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of the fraternity.—

And the Providence Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. This was instituted in 1789, and incorporated the year following; and now consists of more than 150 members.

CONNECTICUT.

Length, 82 miles; breadth, 57; counties, 8; townſhips, upwards of 100; inhabitants, 237,946.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

What was hinted in regard to the organization and appointment of the legiſlative and executive in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is, ſubſtantially, applicable to this ſtate.—One or two variations in point of name and number conſtitute the only difference. The officer there ſtyled deputy is here ſtyled lieutenant-governor; and in place of her ten aſſiſtants, Connecticut has twelve.

The general election, which was there on the firſt Wedneſday, is here on the ſecond Thurſday in May: and the autumnal meeting of the legiſlature on the ſecond Thurſday in October. The lower houſe conſiſts of two deputies from each town, choſen as in Rhode-Iſland, except that here a freeman muſt have freehold eſtate of the value of 2l. or perſonal, of 40l.

The judges of the ſuperior court hold their offices during the pleaſure of the general aſſembly; judges of the county courts, and juſtices, are appointed annually. Sheriffs are appointed by the upper houſe, and continue in office during their pleaſure.—General and field officers are appointed by the legiſlature; captains and ſubalterns by the companies.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor, Oliver Wolcott, (ſalary 300l.)
Lieutenant-governor, Jonathan Trumbull.

Aſſiſtants.

William Williams,	Heman Swift,
Joſeph P. Cook,	John Chandler,
William Hillhouſe,	Jonathan Ingerſoll,
John Treadwell,	Thomas Groveſnor,
James Davenport,	Thomas Seymour.
Roger Newbury,	Aaron Auſtin.

The ſpeaker, the clerk, and aſſiſtant clerk of the aſſembly, are choſen from that body at every general election

George

George Wyllys, ſecretary of the ſtate.
Andrew Kingſbury, treaſurer.
John Porter, comptroller of public accounts.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Superior Court.

Andrew Adams, chief judge.

Judges.

Jeſſe Root, Benjamin Huntington,
Jonathan Sturges, Aſher Miller.
George Pitkin, clerk.

County Court.

County of Hartford.
Ste. M. Mitchell, chief jud.
John Treadwell, Thos. Seymour, John Cheſter, Roger Newbury, } judges.
George Wyllys, clerk.
Stephen Cheſter, ſheriff.

County of New Haven.
Samuel Biſhop, chief judge.
Joſeph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, G. Buckingham, Simeon Briſtol, } judges.
Abraham Biſhop, clerk.
Jehu Brainard, ſheriff.

County of New-London.
Wm. Hillhouſe, chief judge.
William Noyes, Charles Phelps, Benjamin Coit, Marvin Wait, } judges.
Winthrop Salſtonſtall, clerk.
Joſhua Huntington, ſheriff.

County of Fairfield.
Joſeph P. Cook, chief judge.
John Chandler, Lem. Sandford, Phil. B. Bradley, Jam. Davenport, } judges.
David Burr, clerk.
Elijah Abel, ſheriff.

County of Windham.
Wm. Williams, chief judge.
Eben. Devotion, C. Southworth, Thos. Groveſnor, James Gordon, } judges.
Samuel Gray, clerk.
Shubael Abbe, ſheriff.

County of Litchfield.
Joſhua Porter, chief judge.
Herman Swift, Aaron Auſtin, Nathan Hale, David Smith, } judges.
Frederick Wolcott, clerk.
Lynde Lord, ſheriff.

County of Middleſex.
William Hart, chief judge.
John Dickinſon, Hezek. Brainard, Ebenezer White, Hezekiah Lane, } judges.

Stephen

Stephen T. Hoſmer, clerk.	Jeremiah Ripley,	judges.
Enoch Parſons, ſheriff.	Reuben Sikes,	
	John Phelps,	
County of Tolland.	Jeremiah Weſt,	
	Ephraim Grant, jun. clerk.	
Sam. Gilbert, chief judge.	Elijah Chapman, jun. ſheriff.	

SESSIONS of the COURTS.

Supreme Courts of Errors.

At Hartford and New Haven alternately, the 1ſt Tueſday in June, beginning at Hartford in June 1794.

Superior Court.

At Haddam, the laſt Tueſday in December; at Middletown, the laſt ſave two in July; at New-Haven, the firſt in January and laſt in July; at Fairfield, the third in January; at Danbury, the ſecond in Auguſt; at Litchfield, the laſt in January and third in Auguſt; at Hartford, the ſecond in February, and firſt in September; at Tolland, the fourth in February; at Windham, the firſt in March and third in September; at Norwich, the third in March; at New-London, the fourth in September.

Court of Common Pleas.

At Hartford the firſt Tueſdays in April and November; at New-Haven, the third in March and fourth in November; at New-London, the ſecond in June; at Norwich, the fourth in Nov.; at Fairfield, the third in April; at Danbury, the third in Nov.; at Windham, the third in Auguſt and ſecond in December; at Litchfield, the fourth in March and third in Sept.; at Middletown, the ſecond in Nov.; at Haddam, the firſt in April; at Tolland, the ſecond in Feb. and third in Sept.

Notaries Public.

In Hartford,	Enoch Perkins,	Noah Webſter, jun.
New-Haven,	Elizur Goodrich.	Dyer White.
N. London,	Lyman Law.	——Coit.
Norwich,	Samuel Huntington, jun.	
Fairfield,	Lewis B. Sturges.	
Middletown,	Matthew T. Ruſſel.	
Preſton,	Samuel Mott.	
Woodſtock,	Jedidiah Morſe.	
Plainfield,	Calvin Goddard.	

INCORPORATED

INCORPORATED CITIES.

New Haven,	Samuel Bishop, mayor.
New-London,	Richard Law, do.
Hartford,	Thomas Seymour, do.
Middletown,	Asher Miller, do.
Norwich,	Benjamin Huntington, do.

MILITIA.

His excellency the governor, captain-general.
The lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.
Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant-general.

Major-generals.

Samuel Wyllys,	James Gordon,
William Hart,	Heman Swift.

Brigadier-generals.

Noah Phelps,	Daniel Larned,
Augustus Collins,	John Sedgwick,
Elihu Marvin,	(7th, not known)
Elijah Abel,	David Smith.

Independent Corps.
The governor's Horse Guard at Hartford.
Thos. Y. Seymour, major commandant.
Foot Guard, at N. Haven; Wm. Lyon, capt. commdt.

BANKS.

Union Bank, at New-London;
Incorporated in 1792. Present capital 100,000 dollars, with the power of extending it to 500,000—shares, 100 dollars each.
Jedidiah Huntington, president.
John Hallam, cashier.

Hartford Bank, at Hartford;
Incorporated in May 1792. Capital, same as the former—number of shares, 250.
John Caldwell, president.
Hezekiah Merrill, cashier.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Yale College, at New-Haven,
Was founded in the year 1700; and called Yale, in honour of Gov. Yale, one of its principal benefactors.

Its

Its library contains 2500 volumes: the philoſophical apparatus is ſufficiently complete to exhibit experiments in the whole courſe of natural philoſophy. The muſeum contains a variety of curioſities, and is conſtantly increaſing. Its funds received a liberal addition in 1792, by a grant from the legiſlature.

The number of matriculated ſtudents is about 2200.

Timothy Dwight, preſident.

Fellows.

Eliphalet Williams, D. D.	Joſiah Whitney,
Nathaniel Taylor,	David Ely,
Elizur Goodrich, D.D.	Nathan Williams,
Timothy Pitkin,	Hezekiah Ripley,
Enoch Huntington,	Levi Hart.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, and ſix ſenior aſſiſtants in the council, are, aſſociated with the preſident, &c. members of the corporation.

(Vacant) profeſſor of divinity.

, profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

J. W. Edwards, A. M.
James Gould, A. M. } tutors.
Joſiah Stebbings, A. M.

The "Connecticut Medical Society" is an inſtitution of conſiderable note.

NEW-YORK.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 300; counties, 20; inhabitants, 340,120.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

In the ſtate of New-York, the legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate and an aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives. The number of ſenators is equal to one third of the aſſembly, the whole number of which is at preſent 70, and may never exceed 300. They are elected for four years, and claſſed in ſuch manner that the ſeats of a fourth part are vacated every year. They muſt be freeholders. Members of the aſſembly are elected annually in May. The qualifications requiſite to vote for an aſſembly-man, or ſenator, are a maturity of age, an oath of allegiance to the ſtate, ſix months reſidence, and being a freeholder, and worth 100l. clear of incumbrance. The ſame qualifications are required of voters for governor, as of voters for ſenators. And thoſe who are admitted to vote for members of aſſembly, in conſequence of their being freemen of the cities of Albany and New-York, muſt have been freemen of the former at the time of ratifying the conſtitution in 1777, or of the latter, previous to the 4th of October 1775, and uſually reſident therein. The governor, chancellor, and judges of the ſupreme court, are, ex officiis, a council for the reviſion of all bills about to be paſſed into laws. They may object to a bill, but have not a complete negative. For two thirds of both houſes adhering to any bill, it will finally paſs.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected once in three years. The governor muſt be a freeholder; and the lieutenant-governor is, ex officio, preſident of the ſenate, has a caſting vote, and executes the functions of governor in caſe of vacancy.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not ſpecially provided for in the conſtitution, are choſen by a council of appointment, named from the ſenate annually, by the aſſembly, one perſon being named from each great diſtrict, and the ſame perſons being ineligible two years ſucceſſively. The governor is, ex officio, preſident thereof, and has a caſting vote.

Military officers hold their appointments during pleaſure; the chancellor, judges of the ſupreme, and firſt

judges

judges of the county courts during good behaviour, or till 60 years of age; ſheriffs and coroners one year, and are incapable of ſerving longer than four years ſucceſſively.

The treaſurer of the ſtate, county treaſurer, loan officers, and clerks of the ſupervisors, are appointed by acts of the legiſlature; the regiſter, and clerks in chancery, by the chancellor; clerks of the ſupreme and probate courts, by their reſpective judges; attorneys, ſolicitors, and counſellors at law, by the courts in which they plead; and town clerks, ſupervisors, aſſeſſors, conſtables, and collectors, by the people.

OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT.

Executive.

John Jay, governor, and commander in chief, &c.
Stephen Van Renſſelaer, lieutenant-governor, and preſident of the ſenate.
David S. Jones, private ſecretary to the governor.
Lewis Scott, ſecretary of the ſtate.
Joſeph Hopper, deputy ſec. Simon De Wit, ſurveyor gen.
Gerard Bancker, treaſurer.

Commiſſioners of the Land-Office.

The governor,
Lieutenant governor,
Speaker of the aſſembly,
Secretary of the ſtate,
Attorney general,
Treaſurer and auditor.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Robert R. Livingſton, chancellor.
Peter Livingſton, regiſter.

Maſters in Chancery.

Gilbert Livingſton,
Jeremiah Lanſing,
James Kent,
Garritt Wendell,
J. Miles Hughes.

Clerks in Chancery.

Leonard Ganſevoort, jun.
Iſaac L. Kipp,
A. G. Lanſing,
R. S. Freat.
Thomas Smith.

Examiner in Chancery, Edward Dunſcomb.
Sergeant at arms, Peter Cole.

Supreme Court.

Robert Yates, chief juſtice.

John Sloſs Hobart,
John Lanſing, jun.
Morgan Lewis,
Robert Benſon,
} Puiſne judges.

Joſiah Ogden Hoffman, attorney-general.
James Fairlie and Fras. Bloodgood, clerks.

The youngeſt Puiſne juſtice of the ſupreme court, for the time being, is ſole judge of a court of exchequer.

Court of Exchequer.

Egbert Benſon, judge; W. Popham, clerk.

Court of Probate.

Peter Ogilvie, judge; William Ogilvie, clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Firſt Judges.	Counties.	Firſt Judges.
New-York,	The mayor of the city, ex. of.	Clinton,	Charles Platt
Richmond,	Paul Micheau	Ontario,	Oliver Phelps
King's,	Johann. E. Lott	Otſego,	Wil. Cooper
Queen's,	Benjamin Coe	Herkemer,	Jeded. Sunger
Suffolk,	Selah Strong	Tioga,	Abr. Miller
Weſtcheſt.	Ebenezer Purdy	Montgom.	Fred. Fiſher
Dutcheſs,	Zephaniah Platt	Saratoga,	J. Thompſon
Columbia,	Peter Van Neſs	Albany,	A. Ten Broeck
Renſſelaer,	Ant. Ten. Eyck	Ulſter,	Nathan Smith
Waſhingt.	Ebenezer Ruſſell.	Orange,	W. Thompſon

COURT SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At New-York, on the 3d Tueſdays in January and April; at Albany, on the laſt in July and 3d in October.

Court of Exchequer, at the ſame time and place as the ſupreme Court.

Courts of Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in each county, as the judges of the ſupreme court may appoint.

Common Pleas and General Seſſions.

General ſeſſions, at New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

Common pleas and ſeſſions, at Albany, on the 3d Tueſday in January, and 1ſt in June and October.

In Suffolk county, on the laſt Tueſday in March and 1ſt in October.

In Queen's county, 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in Nov.

In King's county, 3d Tuesdays in April and October.
In Richmond county, 1st Monday in May and 4th in Sept.
In Westchester county, common pleas, 4th Mondays in January, May, and September. General sessions, 4th in May and September.
In Orange county, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. May, and October.
In Dutchess county, 3d Tuesdays in January and May, and 2d in October.
In Columbia county, last Mondays in Jan. May, and Oct.
In Washington county, 2d Tuesday in February, last in May, and 1st in November.
In Montgomery county, 2d Tues. in Feb. June, and Oct.
In Ontario county, 1st Tuesdays in June and November.
In Clinton county, 1st Tuesdays in May and October.
In Rensselaer county, pleas and sessions, 2d Tuesdays in June and November; and pleas, 3d in February.
In Saratoga county, pleas and sessions, the last Tuesday in February, and 3d in June; and pleas, 3d in November.
In Otsego county, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d in January.
In Herkemer county, 1st Tuesday in June and 3d in Jan.
In Tioga county, 4th Tuesdays in January and June.
In Ulster county, pleas and sessions, 1st Tuesday in May and 3d in September; and pleas, 1st in January and July.

Notaries Public.

John Keese,	John Wilkes,
I. H. Remsen,	John F. Roorbach,
James M. Hughes,	Chas. Adams,
William Bleecker,	Isaac L. Kipp,
Edward Dunscomb,	Francis Lynch,
Isaac Van Vleck,	I. S. Hunn,
A. Skinner,	T. Wortman,
I. Hopper,	Chas. Bridgen,
I. L. Kip,	I. G. Bogert.

CITY of NEW-YORK.

Richard Varick, mayor; James Kent, recorder,
Daniel Phœnix, chamberlain.
I. I. Lansing, high sheriff.
R. Benson, clerk.

Wardens of the Port of New-York.
William Heyer, James Farquhar, Anthony Rutgers.
Physician, Richard Bailey.

CITY of ALBANY.

, mayor; Peter W. Yates, recorder,
Elbert Willet, chamberlain.

CITY of HUDSON.

John C. Ten Broeck, chief marſhal.
Seth Jenkins, mayor; Nathaniel Green, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Columbia College, at New-York.

This ſeminary was firſt founded in 1754, and was, by the charter incorporating it, ſtyled King's College. Since the revolution the name has been changed to that which it now bears. It is now under the ſuperintendence of twenty-four truſtees; who are, by act of the legiſlature paſſed in 1787, a body corporate. The college edifice is ſituated in an elevated and pleaſant part of the city, rather remote from the hurry and buſtle of buſineſs. It is now in a flouriſhing ſtate; is well furniſhed with able profeſſors, and a new and complete philoſophical apparatus; and has uſually about 100 reſident ſtudents, excluſive of ſtudents in medicine, who amount to about 50. The governor is chancellor; the Rev. John Rogers, D. D. vice-chancellor. And thoſe concerned in the inſtruction:

W. Samuel Johnſon, L. L. D. preſident, and profeſſor of rhetoric and belles lettres.
Rev. John D. Groſs, D. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and geography.
John Kemp, L. L. D. profeſſor of mathematics, natural philoſophy and aſtronomy.
Rev. Elijah D. Ratoone, profeſſ of the Latin and Greek lang.
Rev. John Chriſtoff Kunzie, D. D. profeſſ. of oriental lang.
Samuel Latham Mitchel, L. L. D. profeſſor of natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and agriculture.
M. Mercellin, profeſſor of the French language.
James Kent, ditto of law.

Faculty of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, dean; Richard Bailey, profeſſor of anatomy.
Samuel Nicholl, profeſſor of phyſic.
Samuel L. Mitchell, ditto of chemiſtry and botany.
John R. B. Rogers profeſſor of midwifery.
Wright Poſt, profeſſor of ſurgery.
, profeſſor of materia medica.
William Hamerſley, profeſſor of inſtitutes of medicine.
Richard Kiſſam, profeſſor of botany.

Commencement annually on the 1ſt Wedneſday in May.

There are ſaid to be eight or ten incorporated academies in the ſtate. One is at Flatbuſh, on Long-Iſland; it is

called Erasmus Hall, and is in a thriving situation. Another, called Clinton Academy, is at East Hampton, on the east end of Long-Island; one is at Kingston, and one at Schenectady. The names and site of the others could not at present be obtained.

Societies and Incorporated Companies.

The principal societies are, St. Tammany's Society, or, Columbian order; under the patronage of which is the American Museum (of New-York); St. George's Society; St. Patrick's; St. Andrew's; German Society; Society for the Manumission of Slaves, and for protecting such of them as have been liberated; Society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol; General Society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York; New-York Manufacturing Society; New-York Library Society; New-York Medical Society; Marine Society; New-York Musical Society; Columbian Anacreontic Society; St. Cecilia, Provident, and Benevolent Societies; Deason Society; New-York Cooper Society; Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries. Several of these societies are incorporated, and some have considerable funds, particularly the New-York Hospital, chartered June 13, 1771, and holds estates to the amount of 5000l. sterling. The City Dispensary has an annual revenue of about 600l.

Among the useful institutions of this state may be reckoned—The Mutual Assurance Company for houses against fire; (there are also other Fire Companies in this City, who appropriate all monies arising from chimney fires, &c. as a fund for relieving such members and their families, as may be disabled, in the actual discharge of their duty, as firemen.) The New York Insurance Company for sea risks, and on lives; and United Insurance Company for ditto. These companies have large funds; are managed by directors annually chosen; and by the security which they afford, contribute very much to the improvement of the city, and prosperity of commerce. "The Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures," was incorporated on the 12th of March 1793; and, by the act of incorporation, may hold property sufficient to produce an annual income of 2000 dollars. The design of the institution is particularly and fully set forth in the preface to the act incorporating it; the leading articles of which are, however, expressed in the name.

The following gentlemen were appointed to office by the act:

Robert

Robert R. Livingſton, preſident.
John Sloſs Hobart, vice-preſident.
Samuel Jones, treaſurer.
Samuel L. Mitchell, and Samuel Jones, jun. ſecretaries.

In March 1792, two companies were incorporated for the purpoſe of extending and improving inland navigation; one ſtyled, The weſtern inland lock navigation company, in the ſtate of New-York; the other, The northern. The object of the former is to open a water communication between the navigable part of Hudſon's river and the lakes Ontario and Senaca; of the latter, between the navigable part of the ſaid river and lake Champlain. Each company is under the management of thirteen directors, who are elected on the 1ſt Monday in May annually. Their reſpective capitals are 1000 ſhares; and when either company ſhall have expended 25,000 dollars in proſecuting the object of its inſtitution, a donation of 12,500 dollars, on the part of the ſtate, is to be made thereto, to be expended in the ſame way.

BANKS.

There are three banks in the ſtate, beſides a branch of the United States bank. Theſe are at the cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudſon. That of New-York was incorporated in March 1791; of Albany, April 1792; and of Columbia, at Hudſon, in March 1793; and their reſpective acts of incorporation will expire at the ſame time, to wit, on the 2d Tueſday in May 1811. Each is managed by thirteen directors, who are elected annually on the 2d Tueſday in May; one of whom is to be afterwards appointed preſident. In regard to the bank of New-York, only eight of the directors, except the preſident, may, at any election, be re-choſen; and in regard to each of the other, only nine.

Bank of New-York.

The number of ſhares are 1900; which, at 500 dollars each, produce a capital of 950,000 dollars. And the whole amount of ſtock and capital, which the corporation may poſſeſs, may not exceed 1,000,000 dollars.

Preſident, Gulian Verplank; caſhier, Charles Wilkes.

Directors—Samuel Jones (as comptroller of ſtate), C. Sands, W. Conſtable, C. Smith, N. Goraneur, R. Narick, D. M'Cormick, W. Seton, I. B. Coles, I. H. Thompſon, W. Bayard, D. M. Clarkſon, J. M'Vicker.

Bank of Albany.

Its capital is conſtituted of 600 ſhares, at 400 dollars each; which amounts to 240,000 dollars, and may never exceed 260,000.

Preſident, Abraham Ten Broeck; caſhier, Garret Van Schaack.

Bank of Hudſon.

Its whole amount of ſtock and capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. This is compoſed of 400 ſhares, at 400 dollars each.

S. Paddock, Preſident.
W. Ludlow.
C. Golſton.
S. B. Webb.
W. P. Wimple.
A. Coffin.
R. Jenkins,
I. Hyatt.
H. Dayton.
B. Allen.
J. R. Van Ronſellaer.
H. L. Hoſmer.
A. Spencer.
J. Nixon, caſhier.

LODGES.

Grand Lodge, Robert R. Livingſton, right worſhipful grand maſter.
Jacob Morton, deputy grand maſter.
James Scott, ſenior grand warden.
Dewitt Clinton, junior ditto.
John Abrams, grand ſecretary.
Martin Hoffman, grand treaſurer.
Rev. Dr. Beach, grand chaplain.
Rev. John Biſſet, aſſiſtant ditto.

Grand Lodge meets on the firſt Wedneſday in March, June, September, and December. The Grand Steward's Lodge on the laſt Wedneſday in February, May, Auguſt, and November.—There are ſeveral Lodges in different parts of the State.

MILITIA.

According to the returns of the adjutant-general the militia of this ſtate amounted to 50,399.

NEW-JERSEY.

Length, 160 miles; breadth, 52; counties, 13; townſhips, 94; inhabitants, 184,139.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE legiſlature of New Jerſey is compoſed of a legiſlative council and a general aſſembly. Both branches are elected by the people annually; viz. on the 2d Tueſday in October. They meet on the ſecond Tueſday after their election. A member of the legiſlative council muſt have been an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is choſen one year, and worth 1000l. real and perſonal eſtate;—of the general aſſembly, an inhabitant and freeholder as aforeſaid, and worth 500l. real and perſonal eſtate;—and electors muſt be of full age, worth 50l. and have reſided a year in the county where they offer their votes. The legiſlative council is equal to one third part of the aſſembly, and at preſent each county elects one member of the former, and three of the latter.

The governor in this (and in all the ſtates to the ſouthward of it, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky excepted) is choſen by the legiſlature. He is annually appointed; and is, ex officio, preſident of the council, chancellor and ordinary of the ſtate. The council elect a vice-preſident, who, in caſe of the governor's abſence, executes his office. The council is compoſed of a member choſen in each county; and the houſe of aſſembly of three members choſen in each county.

Judges of the ſupreme court hold their offices ſeven years; judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, juſtices of the peace, attorney-general, and ſecretary, five years; the treaſurer, one year; and are reſpectively, with the general and field officers, appointed by the legiſlature. Sheriffs and coroners (who may not ſerve more than three years ſucceſſively), conſtables and commiſſioners of appeals relative to unjuſt aſſeſſments, are choſen by the people yearly. And captains and ſubalterns by the companies.

The governor and council conſtitute a court of appeals in the laſt reſort. And any three of the legiſlative may be the governor's privy council.

LEGISLA-

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Richard Howell, governor—president of the council, chancellor and ordinary.

Council.

Peter Haring,
John Condit,
Samuel Randolph,
Thomas Henderson,
James Linn,
John Black,
Joseph Ellis,
John Mayhew,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
John Lambert,
Abraham Kitchel,
Samuel Ogden,
Charles Beardslee.

, clerk of the council.

Silas Condict, speaker } of the house of assembly.
Maskell Ewing, clerk }
Thomas Adams, secretary of the state.
James Mott, treasurer.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

Chancellor, the governor.

Masters.

Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Joseph Scudder,
Joseph Hugg,
Joseph Read,
Samuel W. Stockton.

Register and clerk, Gershom Craft.
Examiners, Isaac Williamson and S. W. Stockton.

Supreme Court.

James Kinsey, chief justice
Isaac Smith, } judges.
John Chetwood, }
Jonathan Rhea, clerk; his office kept at Trenton.
Aaron D. Woodruff, attorney-general.

Elisha Boudinot, clerk of the circuits.
Aaron Dunham, auditor of accounts.

Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Clerks.	Sheriffs.
Bergen,	Nehemiah Wade,	William M. Bell,
Essex,	Aaron Ogden,	James Hedden,
Middlesex,	Jonathan Deare,	Thomason Stelle,
Monmouth,		

Counties.	Clerks.	Sheriffs.
Monmouth,	Joſeph Scudder,	William Lloyd,
Somerſet,	Fred. Frelinghuyſen,	John Hardenbergh,
Burlington,	John Lawrence,	Job Lippencott,
Glouceſter,	Eliſha Clark,	Samuel Flaningan,
Salem,	Anthony Keaſby,	Edward Hall,
Cape-May,	Jeremiah Eldredge,	Eleazar Hand,
Hunterdon,	Samuel W. Stockton,	John Anderſon,
Morris,	Caleb Ruſſel,	John Cobb,
Cumberland,	James Giles,	Reuben Burgin,
Suſſex,	Charles Rhodes,	Mark Thomſon.

SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At Trenton, the firſt Tueſdays in April and September and the ſecond in May and November.

Courts of Niſi Prius.

At ſuch times and places, in the reſpective counties, as the juſtices of the ſupreme court ſhall direct.

Courts of Common Pleas, and general Quarter Seſſions.

At Middleſex, the third Tueſdays in Jan. firſt in April, third in July, and 2d in Oct.; at Monmouth, the 4th in Jan. April, and July, and 3d in Oct.; at Eſſex, the 2d in Jan. and April, 4th in June, and 3d in Sept.; at Somerſet, the 1ſt in Jan. 3d in April and June, and 1ſt in Oct.; at Bergen, the 4th in Jan. and March, 2d in June, and 4th in Oct.; at Morris, the 3d in March, 1ſt in July, 4th in Sept. and 3d in Decemb.; at Burlington, the 2d. in Feb. 3d in May, 2d in Aug. and 1ſt in Nov.; at Glouceſter, the 3d in March and June, 1ſt Oct.; in and 2d. in Decem.; at Salem, the 1ſt in March, 2d in June, 3d in Sept. and 1ſt in Decem.; at Cape May, the 1ſt in Feb. 4th in May, 1ſt in Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Hunterdon, the 1ſt in Feb. May, and Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Cumberland, the laſt in Feb. 1ſt in June, 4th in Sep. and laſt in Nov.; at Suſſex, the 3d in Feb. 4th in May, 3d in Aug. and 4th in Nov.

Orphan's Courts are held in each county, in the ſame week in which the Common Pleas are held, and at ſuch other times as the judges ſhall appoint.

LITERARY

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In this ſtate are two colleges, ſeven academies, and ſeveral grammar ſchools of conſiderable note.

The colleges are at Princeton and Brunſwick. The former of which is called Naſſau Hall; the latter, Queen's college.

Naſſau Hall

Was founded in 1738, and enlarged in 1747.——It is now under the management of twenty-three truſtees; of the number of whom are the governor of the ſtate and preſident of the college, ex officiis.

This ſeminary ſuſtained material injury from the Britiſh troops during the late war; its library and philoſophical apparatus being nearly conſumed. The loſs is now, however, principally retrieved. The library contains between two and three thouſand volumes. And the number of ſtudents uſually reſident amount to about ninety; beſides thoſe in the grammar ſchool annexed to it, who amount to about twenty.

The annual income of the college is about 900l.

The following are the gentlemen concerned in inſtruction:

Rev. Samuel S. Smith, D. D. preſident, and profeſſor of divinity and moral philoſophy.

profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy.

Silas Wood, A. M. Robert Finley, A. M. tutors.

Queen's College

Was inſtituted about the commencement of the late war. Its principal founders were a body from the Reformed Dutch church. A grammar ſchool is connected with the college, and the number of ſtudents in both are ſaid to be about forty.

The Academies are at Freehold, in Monmouth county; at Trenton, Hackinſack, Orangedale, in Eſſex county, Elizabeth-town, Burlington, and Newark.——The Grammar Schools, at Springfield, Morriſtown, Bordentown, and Amboy.

Some of the above are pretty well endowed, and ſupplied with able inſtructors.

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

This ſtate contains 4 diviſions, 10 brigades, 80 battalions, 349 companies of infantry, 26 of light infantry, 11 of grenadiers, 21 troops of horſe, and 14 companies of artillery. Aggregate number enrolled 25,783; exempts 294—total 29,077.

Major generals.

Meſſrs. Dayton, Harris,
Frelinghuyſen, Ellis.

Brigadier generals.

Meſſrs.	Dey,	Lawrence,
	Cumming,	Hunkinſon,
	Doughty,	Taylor,
	Neilſon,	Bloomfield,
	Beatty,	Giles.

Adjutant general, Anthony W. White.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Length, 288 miles; breadth, 156; ſquare miles, 44,900 counties, 21; inhabitants, 434,373.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; the ſupreme executive by a governor; and the judiciary by a ſupreme court, courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, by a court of common pleas, an orphan's court, a regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for each county, by juſtices of the peace, and ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

The legiſlature and governor are elected by the freemen. Elections are on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and the legiſlature meet on the firſt in December.

The repreſentatives and a fourth part of the ſenators are elected annually. The number of repreſentatives muſt not be leſs than ſixty, nor exceed one hundred; nor of ſenators leſs than a fourth, nor greater than a third part of the number of repreſentatives. They are reſpectively apportioned among the ſeveral counties and diſtricts agreeably to an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants therein, to be taken every ſeven years, and the ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year. Each houſe chooſe their own officers, are judges of their own elections, &c. &c. And both houſes, by joint vote, annually chooſe the ſtate treaſurer. Repreſentatives muſt have attained the age of twenty-one, have been citizens and inhabitants of the ſtate three years previous to their election, and the laſt year previous thereto, an inhabitant of the county where elected, unleſs abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States; ſenators muſt be twenty-five, have been citizens and inhabitants, as aforeſaid, four years, and the laſt year previous to their election, of the diſtrict wherein they are elected, unleſs, &c. and electors twenty-one, have reſided in the ſtate two years, and paid taxes.

The governor is choſen for three years, and is not eligible more than nine years in twelve. He muſt have attained the age of thirty, and been a citizen and inhabit-

ant of the ſtate ſeven years (unleſs, &c.) In caſe of vacancy the ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not expreſsly provided for by the conſtitution, or by law, are appointed by the governor. And among thoſe, whoſe appointments are by the conſtitution to be regulated by law, are militia officers, all officers in the treaſury department (the treaſurer excepted), attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, to highways, conſtables, and all other townſhip officers.—In the appointment of ſheriffs and coroners, two perſons are reſpectively nominated for each office by the freemen in the ſeveral counties, one of whom is appointed by the governor. They ſerve three years, and ſheriffs are not eligible more than three in ſix years.———The judges, and juſtices of the peace, hold their offices during good behaviour; and the ſecretary (bene ſe gerente) during the governor's continuance in office.

For the juriſdictions and powers of the ſeveral courts, the reader is referred to the 5th article of the conſtitution.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Thomas Mifflin, governor, and commander in chief; ſalary, 5333 dolls. 33 cents.

Alexander James Dallas, ſecretary, ſalary, 1333 do. 33 do.

James Trimble, deputy-ſecretary, ſalary, 666 do. 67 do.

Anthony Morris, ſpeaker
Timothy Matlack, clerk
Morriſon, aſſiſt. clerk
} of the ſenate

George Latimer, ſpeaker
Peter Baynton, clerk
Jacob Shallows, aſſiſt. clerk
} of the houſe of repreſent.

, comptroller-general; ſal. 800l.

John Donaldſon, regiſter-general; ſalary, 1333 do. 33 do.

Chriſtian Febiger, ſtate-treaſurer; ſalary, 500l.

David Kennedy, ſecretary,
Francis Johnſon, receiv. gen.
Daniel Brodhead, ſurvey. gen.
} of the land-office { ſalary 1333 do. 33 each

Matthew Irwin, maſter of the rolls.

, eſcheator general.

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

John Maxwell Neſbit,
Magnus Miller,
Nathaniel Falconer,
Joſeph Anthony,
George Ord,
Robert Bethel,
William Allen.

Health-officer, W. Allen.
Regiſter of German paſſengers, Lewis Farmer.
Phyſicians, Samuel Duffield, James Meaſe.

Interpreters of Foreign Languages.

Of French and Engliſh, Peter S. Duponceau; Peter Le Barbier Dupleſſis.
Of German and Low Dutch, Charles Erdman.
Of Spaniſh, James P. De Puglier.

JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Benjamin Chew, preſident.

The judges of the ſupreme court, and the preſidents in the ſeveral circuits of the court of common pleas, complete the bench.—Edward Burd, clerk.

Supreme Court.

Thomas M'Kean, chief juſtice; ſalary 2666 dolls. 66 cents.
Edward Shippen, Jaſper Yates, Thomas Smith, } aſſiſtant judges; ſalary 1600 dolls.
Jared Ingerſol, attorney-general; ſalary 666 dolls. 66 cents.
Edward Burd, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.

Court of Common Pleas.

For the eſtabliſhment of this court, the ſtate is divided into five circuits. In each circuit is a preſident, who ſits in every county thereof; and, with a ſet of judges reſident in each county, compoſes the court in the counties reſpectively.

First Circuit.

John D. Coxe, preſident; ſalary 1600 dolls.

Aſſociate Judges.

Philad. county, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Robinſon.
Charles Biddle, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.
George Campbell, regiſter; Matthew Irvin, recorder.
Hilary Baker, clerk of the quarter ſeſſions, &c.
William Nichols, clerk of the orphans court.
William Will, ſheriff; John Leacock, coroner.

Notaries public,—Peter S. Duponceau; Clement Biddle; Aſheton Humphreys; Peter Lohra; Robert H. Dunkin; John Hallowell.

	Associate Judges.	Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
Bucks county.	Henry Wynkoop John Barclay Ma. Hutchinson Rich. Backhouse	Samuel Benezet, prothonot. &c. and clerk of the orphans court. James Hanna, register and recor. William Chapman, sheriff John Hough, coroner Isaac Hicks, notary public.
Delawa.	Hugh Lloyd Richard Riley Mark Wilcox	William R. Atlee, proth. &c. reg. and rec. and clerk of orphan ct. Elisha Price, notary public James Bernard, sheriff
Montge.	Robert Lollar B. Ritteuhouse Benj. Marclay	Thomas Craig, prothonotary, &c. and clerk of the orphans court Henry Kooken, sheriff Daniel Levering, coroner

Second Circuit.

John Joseph Henry, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents

Chester.	Walter Tinney James Moore Benj. Jacobs Samuel Evans	William Gibbons, prothon. &c. Stephen Moylan, regist. and rec. John M'Clellan, sheriff Aaron Musgrove, notary public
Lancast.	Robert Coleman Frederick Kuhn John Whitehill Andrew Graff	John Hubley, prothonotary, &c. George Ross, regist. and record. Joseph Hubley, notary public John Miller, sheriff
York.	Henry Slagle Samuel Edie William Scott Jacob Rudisell	Henry Miller, prothonotary, &c. Jacob Barnitz, regist. and record. John Doll, jun. } notaries public John Morris } Godfrey Lenhart, sheriff Jacob Lirch, coroner
Dauphin.	John Gloningher John Carson John Kean	Alex. Graydon, prothonotary, &c and clerk of the orphans court Joseph Montgomery, reg. and rec. Jacob Wirick, sheriff William Graydon } nota. public Anthony Seyfert }

Third Circuit.

Jacob Rush, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

Berks.	James Diemer Joseph Heister George Ege Cadwal. Morris	George Eckhart, prothonot. &c. Jacob Bower, register and recor. John Spayd, notary public Philip Kreemer, sheriff

Associate Judges.	Prothon. clerks, registers, &c.
	William Craig, prothonotary, &c.
Northum. Luzerne. Northamp. Peter Roads, William Henry, Dav. Waggoner, John Mul	Aaron Ardnt, register and recor.
	John Kasse, Henry Spering, } notaries public
	Jonas Hartzell, sheriff
	Joseph Morton, coroner
Obadiah Gore, Ma. Hollenback, Nath. Dennison, Rosewell Wells	Lord Butler, prothon. &c. register, recorder and clerk of the orphans court
	John Franklin, sheriff
Th. Strawbridge, John M'Pherson, Samuel Maclay, William Wilson	Jasper Ewing, prothonotary, &c.
	Flavel Rowan, sheriff; and notary public
	Joseph Lorence, coroner.

Fourth Circuit.

James Riddle, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

Bedford. Franklin. Cumberl. Jonathan Hoge, James Dunlap, Samuel Laird, John Jordan	William Lyon, proth. &c. regist. recorder, and clerk of the orphans court
	James Wallace, sheriff
James M'Dowel, James Maxwell, Geo. Matthews, Ja. M'Calmont	Edward Crawford, prothonotary, &c. register, recorder, and clerk of the orphans court
	Henry Work, sheriff
George Woods, James Martin, Hugh Barclay, James Wells	David Espy, prothonotary, &c. register, recorder, and clerk of the orphans court
	Thomas M'Ganghey, sheriff
	James Heydon, coroner
Mifflin. William Brown, Samuel Bryson, Thomas Beale,	Samuel Edmiston, prothonotary, &c. register, recorder, and clerk of the orphans court
	Thomas Wilson, sheriff
	William Armstrong, coroner
Hunting. David Stewart, Robt. Galbraith, Benjamin Elliot, Hugh Davidson	Andrew Henderson, prothonotary, &c. register, recorder, and clerk of the orphans court
	John Galbraith, sheriff

Fifth

Fifth Circuit.

Alexander Addiſon, preſident, ſalary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

Aſſociate Judges.

Weſtmorland
- John Baird
- William Jack
- William Todd
- James Barr

Waſhing.
- Henry Taylor
- James Edgar
- James Alliſon
- Mathew Ritchie

Fayette.
- James Findley
- Nathnl. Brading
- Edward Cook
- Iſaac Maſon

Allegheny.
- George Wallace
- John Wilkins
- John M'Dowell
- John Gibſon

Prothon. clerks, regiſters, &c.

Michael Huffnagle, prothon. &c.
James Guthrie, regiſt. and rec.
Thomas Hamilton, clerk of quarter ſeſſions and orphans court
John Brandon, ſheriff
Frederick Roher, coroner

David Redick, proth. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
James Marſhall, reg. and rec.
William Wallace, ſheriff

Ephraim Douglaſs, proth. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
Alexander M'Clean, reg. and rec.
Joſeph Huſton, ſheriff
Henry Beeſon, coroner

James Briſon, prothon. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
Samuel Jones, reg. and recorder
Iſaac Craig, notary public
Samuel Evalt, ſheriff
Nathaniel Bedford, coroner

SESSIONS OF THE COURTS.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

AT Philadelphia, on the ſecond Mondays in July, annually, and may adjourn from time to time.

The Supreme Court

At Philadelphia, the firſt Mondays in January, April and September. The terms continue only fourteen days except January term, which laſts twenty-one days

Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Niſi Prius, are generally held once a year, in every county, at ſuch time as the judges appoint

The Courts of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Counties,	Mondays,			
Philadelphia,	1 Mar.	1 June	3 Sept.	1 Dec.
Delaware,	laſt Jan.	laſt April	laſt July	laſt Oct.
Bucks,	1 Feb.	1 May	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Montgomery,	2 Feb.	2 May	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Cheſter,	3 Feb.	3 May	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Lancaſter,	laſt Feb.	laſt May	laſt Aug.	laſt Nov.
York,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Dauphin,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Berks,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Northampton,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Luzerne,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Northumberland	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Cumberland,	1 Jan.	1 April	1 Aug.	laſt Oct.
Mifflin,	2 Jan.	2 April	2 Aug.	1 Nov.
Huntingdon,	3 Jan.	3 April	3 Aug.	2 Nov
Bedford,	4 Jan.	4 April	4 Aug.	3 Nov.
Franklin, on the Mon. next following the Bedford court				
Alleghany,	1 Mar.	1 June	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Weſtmoreland,	2 Mar.	2 June	2 Sept.	2 Dec.
Fayette,	3 Mar.	3 June	3 Sept.	3 Dec.
Waſhington,	4 Mar.	4 June	4 Sept.	4 Dec.

Mayor's Courts are held the third Monday in March, June, September, and December.

City of Philadelphia.

Mathew Clarkſon, Mayor. Alexa. Wilcocks, recorder. William Nichols, clerk of the Mayor's court.

MILITIA.

The ſtate contains 9 diviſions, and 23 brigades. The firſt ſix diviſions contain each, two brigades; the ſeventh and eighth, each three; and the ninth, five. The major and brigadier generals are arranged agreeably to their reſpective diviſions and brigades.

Major-Generals.

Walter Stewart	William Irvine,
Thomas Craig	William Montgomery
Stephen Moylan	John Patton
Edward Hand	John Gibſon
Daniel Heiſter	

Brigadier

Brigadier-Generals.

Thomas Proctor	Brown
Jacob Morgan	William Wilson
Francis Murray	Simon Spalding
James Morris	John Piper
John Bartholomew	Benjamin Elliot
Benjamin Brannan	John Brattan
James Roſs	William Jack
Henry Miller	Henry Taylor
Jacob Bower	John Minor
I. A. Hanna	Ephraim Douglaſs
Thomas Buchannan	John Wilkins, jun.
James Chambers	

Adjutant-General, Joſiah Harmar.

B A N K.

The Bank of Penſylvania was incorporated on the 30th day of March 1793, and is to continue a corporation till the 4th day of March 1813. There are twenty-five directors, including the preſident; ſix of whom are appointed by the legiſlature, and nineteen by the ſtockholders annually. The election by the ſtockholders is on the firſt Monday in February—The capital conſiſts of 5000 ſhares, at 400 dollar each, which produce 2,000,000 dollars. The number of ſhares may be increaſed to 7500.

Samuel M. Fox, Preſident,	James Vanuxem,
Samuel Howell,	Thomas Norton,
Robert Ralſton,	Matthew Lawler,
Joſeph P. Norris,	Edward Pennington,
Godfrey Haga,	William Miller, jun.
Philip Nicklin,	Jacob Baker,
William Montgomery,	James Strawbridge,
George Pennock,	John Brown,
William Sanſom,	John Hollingſworth,
Thomas L. Moore,	Kearney Wharton.
George Plumſtead,	
John C. Stocker,	

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A ſpirit of enterpriſe and improvement is characteriſtic of the Penſylvanians. And perhaps it has never appeared more conſpicuous than within theſe three or four years paſt.

Beſides ſeveral legiſlative acts for opening and improving roads and rivers, not leſs than ſeven companies have, ſince the year 1790, been inſtituted for the purpoſe of extending inland navigation by locks and canals, of im-

proving-

proving roads by bridges and turnpikes, and of improving agriculture by the cultivation of vines. One of these companies was incorporated by the legislature on the 10th of April 1793; to wit, The Conewago Canal Company, instituted for the purpose of improving the navigation of Susquehannah, by locks, at Conewago falls. In regard to the others, power was vested in the governor, at their [illegible] to incorporate them, by letters patent, when a certain proportion of their respective capitals should be subscribed.

The several canal companies besides the Conewago, are the following, viz. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation company, instituted on the 29th September 1791, for the purpose of uniting the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quittapahilla and Swetara. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 400 dollars each, payable at such times as the company shall direct. Their election is on the first Monday in January.

President, Robert Morris; Secretary, Timothy Matlack; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1792, for the purpose of cutting a canal between those rivers, and uniting the waters thereof. Their capital consists of 2000 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company shall direct. They have commenced their operations, and made considerable progress therein. Their election is on the 1st Monday in January,—President, Robert Morris; Secretary, William Moore Smith; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Brandywine canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1793 (with a capital of 1500 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company may direct), for the purpose of improving the navigation of that creek, by canal and locks.

The companies for improving roads, &c. are The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike company, instituted on the 9th of April 1792, for the purpose of constructing an artificial road between that city and borough. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 300 dolls. each. They have commenced, and made very considerable advancement in their operations.

The company for building a bridge over the Susquehannah (near Wright's ferry), instituted with a capital of 70 shares at 150 dollars each, on the 11th of April 1793.

The company for promoting the cultivation of vines

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was inſtituted on the 22d of March 1793; with a capital of 1000 ſhares at 20 dollars each.

In addition to the preceding companies, there are, in Philadelphia, four inſurance companies.

The Inſurance Company of North America, was inſtituted in 1792, and incorporated in 1794. Their capital conſiſts of 60,000 ſhares at 10 dollars each. And their prime object is the inſuring of veſſels, and other property paſſing by ſea or land.

Ebenezer Hazard, ſecretary.

The Inſurance Company of Pennſylvania, incorporated in 1794, upon ſimilar principles, and for the like purpoſes as the preceding.

The Philadelphia contributionſhip, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire.—And,

The mutual inſurance company, whoſe object is nearly the ſame.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The American Philoſophical Society was treated of page 76, to which the reader is referred.

The college of phyſicians of Philadelphia, was inſtituted in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. The deſign of the inſtitution is the extenſion of medical knowledge, and the promotion of uniformity in the practice of phyſic. Stated meetings are held the firſt Tueſday of every month. Preſident, John Redman; Vice-preſident, William Shippen.

There is alſo a medical ſociety, eſtabliſhed on nearly the ſame principles, of which Dr. Wm. Shippen is Preſident.

Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

The ſeminary known by this appellation was formed by the union of two literary inſtitutions, which had previouſly exiſted a conſiderable time in Philadelphia; one deſignated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable ſchools of Philadelphia; their union took place, by an act of the legiſlature, in 1791. In conſequence of which they now conſtitute a very reſpectable ſeminary. Its reſpectability will, however, more fully appear from the various profeſſorſhips in the different ſciences, and the aggregate number of ſtudents, than from any encomium.

The library, though not ſo complete as that of Cambridge, is, however, reſpectable. And the philoſophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately

lately increaſed to the value of ſeveral hundred pounds. The ſeminary is now under the management of a board of truſtees, conſiſting of twenty-four members; of whom the governor of the ſtate is, ex officio, preſident.——The funds of the Univerſity produce annually, a revenue of about 2364l.

The aggregate number of ſtudents in the ſeveral ſchools, is, on an average, about 510. And the number uſually admitted to degrees in each year about twenty-five.

The Profeſſors and Inſtructors follow:

The Rev. John Ewing, D.D. provoſt, and profeſſor of natural philoſophy.

The Rev. John Andrews, D. D. vice-provoſt, and profeſſor of moral philoſophy.

James Davidſon, A.M. profeſſor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Robert Patterſon, A.M. profeſſor of mathematics.

William Rogers, D. D. profeſſor of the Engliſh language, and belles lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D. D. profeſſor of the German lang.

William Shippen, M.D. profeſſor of anatomy, ſurgery, and midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M. D. prof. of the practice of phyſic.

Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. profeſſor of inſtitutes, and of clinical medicine.

John Carſon, M. D. profeſſor of chymiſtry.

Caſpar Wiſtar, M. D. adjunct profeſſor of anato. &c.

Samuel P. Griffitts, M.D. profeſſor of materia medica.

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. profeſſor of botany and natural hiſtory.

James Wilſon, L. L. D. profeſſor of law.

Samuel Jones, A. B.
Adam Boyd, A. B.
George Lochman, A. M. } aſſiſtants to the Latin and Greek profeſſors.

Samuel G. Clendenin, } aſſiſtant to the mathematical profeſſors.

Daniel Jodon,
Chriſtian F. L. Endreſs, A.M.
John Patterſon, A. B. } aſſiſtants to the Engliſh profeſſors.

James Ramſey, for the boys
Mary Robinſon, for the girls } teachers of the charitable ſchools.

Dickinſon

Dickinſon College, at Carliſle.

This was founded in the year 1783. It is a flouriſhing inſtitution, having the uſual number of about eighty reſident ſtudents. It has a philoſophical apparatus, and a library conſiſting of nearly 3000 volumes. Its funds conſiſt chiefly of land and funded certificates; of the former to the amount of 10,000 acres; of the latter, 4000l.

The Inſtructors are,

The Rev. Charles Neſbitt, D. D. profeſſor of divinity.
Robert Davidſon, D. D. profeſſor of natural philoſophy.
James M'Cormack, profeſſor of mathematics.
James Davis, teacher of languages.

Beſides the preceding inſtitutions there are ſeveral excellent academies, in different parts of the ſtate; among which may be reckoned the Friends academy in Philadelphia; the Moravian ſchools at Bethlehem and Nazareth; the Young Ladies academy in Philadelphia; the Epiſcopal academy at York town; and the academies of Germantown, Allenſtown, Pittſburgh, and Waſhington.

The Philadelphia library may properly be ranked among the literary inſtitutions of the ſtate. It is indeed a moſt valuable one, and eſtabliſhed on the moſt liberal principles. It contains about 12,000 volumes, and is open every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Any perſon who has a taſte for reading may here indulge it to great advantage; and any one wiſhing it, may receive books out of the library by leaving a depoſit, as a ſecurity for the return, and pay a moderate tax for the loan of it.

The proprietors amount to ſeveral hundred, are incorporated, and paying annually 10s. each, for the purpoſe of making additions and defraying expences.

A Muſeum is attached to the Library.

Librarian, Zachariah Poulſon.

Agreeably to the arrangement in regard to New-York, the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture belongs to this head. This ſociety was inſtituted in 1785, and has been productive of conſiderable improvements in the art.

Humane

Humane and other Societies.

It will not comport with the limits of the Regiſter to be particular in reſpect to the various inſtitutions which come under this denomination.

The recital of them, and of the ſeveral objects to be obtained from their eſtabliſhments, muſt therefore, in moſt caſes, ſuffice.

The Pennſylvania Hoſpital is a moſt uſeful, as well as humane inſtitution. The deſign of it was firſt conceived by Doctor Thomas Bond, about 40 years ago. And in the year 1756 a part of the preſent buildings were erected. And from that time till May 1793, 8608 patients have been admitted into it; of whom, 5435 have been cured; and 925 relieved.

It has now a capital of 17,065l. And its object is the relief of the indigent, labouring under maladies, either of body or mind.

The Philadelphia Diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed in 1786, for the purpoſe of affording medical relief to the indigent ſick. The following gentlemen were elected Managers for 1797, on the 2d of January laſt.—William White, Henry Hill, amuel Pleaſants, Lawrence Seckel, Henry Helmuth, Robert Blackwell, George Meade, George Fox, Robert Smith, John Field, Godfrey Haga, Samuel P. Griffitts.

Attending Phyſicians and Surgeons,—Doctors John Porter, Thomas C. James, James Woodhouſe, James Reynolds, William Annan, Adam Sybert.

Conſulting Phyſicians and Surgeons,—Doctors William Shippea, jun. Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Ruſh, Thomas Parke.

Treaſurer, John Clifford.—Apothecary, Ruſſel Parke.

The Humane Society for the purpoſe of recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, &c. was inſtituted in 1780; and the following perſons were on Monday, March 1, 1797, elected Managers for the enſuing year, viz. Caſpar Wiſtar, Benjamin Say, Robert Parriſh, Joſeph Lownes, Samuel Pancoaſt, jun. Joſeph Crukſhank, Charles Marſhall, Jacob Shoemaker, Thomas Grewes, William Young, Edward Pennington, Peter Thomſon.

And at a meeting of the Managers, March 8, 1797, the following officers were choſen: Preſident, Benjamin Say. Inſpectors, Samuel Pancoaſt, jun. and Jacob Shoemaker.—Sceretary, Charles Marſhall.—Treaſurer, Chriſtopher Marſhall, jun

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The Houſe of Employment (or, as it is more uſually denominated, The Bettering Houſe) is a humane inſtitution for the relief and employment of ſuch perſons as are able to labour, but cannot, or will not, find employment.

The Friends Alms Houſe is an inſtitution ſomewhat, though not in all reſpects, ſimilar to the laſt, for the uſe of that ſociety.

The Abolition Society was inſtituted in 1774, and enlarged in 1787. Its ſpecific object is the emancipation of the African race; and their efforts have hitherto been very ſucceſsful in behalf of that people.

The remaining ſocieties are, St. Andrew's, St. George's, The German Incorporated, The Hibernian, The Philadelphia, for the information and aſſiſtance of perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries, and French Benevolent, Societies; The French Patriotic, German Republican, and Democratic, Societies; and The Shipmaſters, The Franklin*, Caledonian, Union, Friendly, Provident, and Cincinnati Societies.

LODGES.

In the City of Philadelphia.

Grand Lodge, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Maſter.
John Carſon, M. D. D. G. M.
John M'Cree, S. G. W.
Edward Fox, J. G. W.
Peter Le Barbier Dupleſſis, G. Sec.
Gavin Hamilton, G. Treaſ.
Rev. John Andrews, D. D. G. Chaplain.
Thomas Proctor, G. Marſhal
William Williams, G. S. B.
Jacob Bankſon, D. G. S.
Walter Corey, G. Purſuivant.
Meetings on the 1ſt Monday in March, June, September, and December; on St. John the Baptiſt's, and St. John the Evangeliſt's days.

Subordinate to the Gr. Lodge. In the city of Philadelphia.

Lodges.	No.	Maſters.	Semi-monthly meetings.
	2	Jacob Bankſon	2d and 4th, Mondays
	3	John M'Cree	1ſt and 3d, Tueſdays
	9	James Edgers	1ſt and 3d, Fridays
A	19	Thomas Proctor	1ſt and 3d, Thurſdays
	51	Samuel Pancoaſt	2d and 4th, Ditto
Harmony	52	Cadwal. Griffith	2d and 4th, Saturdays
St. Louis	53	P. L. B. du Pleſſis	2d and 4th, Wedneſday
Waſhington	59	Edward Scott	

* Conſiſting of Printers, and named in honour of Dr Franklin.

COUNTRY LODGES.

Lodg.	Situation	Lodg.	Situation.	Lodg.	Situation.
5	Cantwell Br.	26	Carliſle	50	W. horſe. C. e.
8	Norriſton	31	Norriſt Phl.e	54	Waſhington
11	London Gro.	33	Chriſtiana Br.	55	Huntingdon
12	Winchef. Vir	41	Portſmo. Vir.	56	Carliſle
14	Wilming. Del.	43	Lancaſter	57	Newton
18	Dover	44	Duckereek	58	Army of U. S.
18	Britiſh 17t R.	45	Pittſburgh	60	Brownſville
21	Lower Paxton	46	Church town		Fayette county.
22	Sunbury	47	PortauPrince		
25	Briſtol	48	Bedford		

There is beſides a Chapter of Royal Arch, which meets on the firſt Saturdays in March, June, September, and December; and a Sublime Lodge of Perfection, which meets every 1ſt and 3d Wedneſdays.

DELAWARE.

Length, 92 miles; breadth, 24; ſquare miles, 2000; counties, 3; hundreds, —; inhabitants, 59,094.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE conſtitutions of Delaware and Pennſylvania being very ſimilar, it will be eaſier, as we have given an abſtract from the latter, to note the variations between the two, than to attempt a particular detail of the former.

The principal variations, with regard to the legiſlature, reſpect their qualifications, the time of their election and meeting, and the claſſing of the ſenators. A repreſentative muſt, in Delaware, be twenty-four years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been three years a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate, and the laſt year previous to his election, of the county wherein he is choſen, unleſs he may have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States. Their number is at preſent twenty-one, being ſeven in each county. A ſenator muſt be twenty-ſeven years of age, have a freehold within the county, in 200 acres of land or real and perſonal eſtate to the value of 1000l. and have been a citizen and inhabitant, as in caſe of a repreſentative. The preſent numb

number is nine; three in a county. They are divided into three classes, and the seats of one class vacated every year. Electors are required to have the same qualifications as in Pennsylvania. And elections are on the first Tuesday in October, and the meeting of the legislature, on the first in January.

The governor, secretary, treasurer, sheriffs, and coroners, are appointed in the same manner, for the same time, and with the same limitation with regard to their re-appointment, as in Pennsylvania; excepting that the governor is not eligible more than three in six years. He is required to be thirty years of age, to have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years; and of this state seven, previous to his administration; (unless, &c.) He has the appointment of officers, as the governor of Pennsylvania has; and the classes of inferior officers, whose appointments are there, are here, by the constitution, dependent on the laws. The speaker of the senate (and in default of him, the speaker of the house of representatives) officiates as governor, in case of vacancy. In addition to the legal tribunals established by the constitution of Pennsylvania, that of Delaware recognizes a court of chancery. The chancellor and judges of the supreme court, and court of common pleas, hold their offices during good behaviour; and justices of the peace, bene se gerentibus, seven years. Members of either branch of the legislature, the chancellor, judges of the supreme court and common pleas, and the attorney general, are, ex officiis, conservators of the peace through the state; and the treasurer, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs, and coroners, in the counties in which they respectively reside.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Joshua Clayton, governor, and commander in chief salary, 1333 1-3 dollars.

James Booth, secretary: salary, 400.

Daniel Rogers, speaker
James Battell, clerk
Robert Clark, treasurer } of the senate.

Thomas Montgomery, auditor of accounts; salary 300.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is compoſed of the chancellor, and the judges of the ſupreme court and court of common pleas; any four of whom is a quorum.

Court of Chancery.

William Killen, chancellor, ſalary 800.

The prothonotaries in the ſeveral counties, are alſo regiſters in chancery.

Supreme Court.

George Read, chief juſtice, ſalary 1000.

John Clayton, Peter Robinſon, } puiſne juſtices, ſalaries, 500 each.

Nicholas Ridgely, attorney general.

Common Pleas *.

Richard Baſſett, chief juſtice; ſalary 1000.

Thomas M'Donough, Daniel Rodney, } puiſne juſtices; each 400 dollars.

New Caſtle County.

John Stockton, clerk of ſupreme court.
Gunning Bedford, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Daniel J. Adams, ſheriff.
James Booth, regiſter of wills, &c.
David Finney, clerk of orphans court.

Kent County.

Jacob Jones, clerk of ſupreme court.
Joſeph Hale, prothonotary.
George Cummins, ſheriff.
Francis Many, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Harpur, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Sipple Wharton, do. of orphans court.

Suſſex County.

George Hazard, clerk of ſupreme court.
Nathaniel Mitchell, prothonotary.
Thomas Laws, ſheriff.
Phillips Kollock, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Hall, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Kendal Balſton, clerk of orphans court.

* The juriſdiction of this court extends thro[ugh] the ſtate

Court

Court Seſſions.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

At Dover on the 1ſt Tueſday in Auguſt annually.

Supreme Court.

In Newcaſtle county on the 2d, in Kent county on the 4th, and in Suſſex county on the 2d, after the 4th Tueſdays in April and October.

Common Pleas.

In Suſſex county on the 2d Tueſdays after the reſpective terms of the ſupreme court commence in ſaid county; in Kent county, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of the common pleas terms in Suſſex; and in Newcaſtle, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of ſaid times in Kent.

There is only one ſet of judges; and they ſit in every county, in the ſame manner as the judges of the ſupreme court do.

Court of Chancery.

In each county, on the Tueſdays immediately ſucceeding thoſe whereon the common pleas are reſpectively held.

MILITIA.

This ſtate completes one diviſion, which contains three brigades; each county being one. And each brigade contains three regiments.

General Officers.

Major general, Thomas Robinſon.

Brigadiers, { Gunning Bedford, jun. / Richard Baſſet, / Peter Robinſon.

Adjutant general, Daniel Jeniſer Adams.

MARYLAND.

Length, 134 miles; breadth, 110: containing 19 counties, 11 of which are on the weſtern, and 8 on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay; and 319,728 inhabitants.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate, and houſe of delegates; and the ſupreme executive, by a governor, and an executive council.

The ſenate is not elected immediately by the people, as is the houſe of delegates; but immediately by electors choſen by the people, each county chooſing two, and Annapolis and Baltimore, each one. It conſiſts of fifteen members, nine from the Weſtern, and ſix from the Eaſtern ſhore; who are choſen (as are their electors) every fifth year.

The houſe of delegates is elected annually; to wit, on the firſt Monday in October, and is compoſed of four members from each county, two from the city of Annapolis, and two from the town of Baltimore. They meet on the firſt Monday in November.

The governor and council (conſiſting of five members) are elected by the legiſlature on the ſecond Monday in November annually. The governor preſides in council, ex officio, and has a caſting vote; and in caſe of vacancy, the oldeſt counſellor acts as governor, but muſt forthwith convene the legiſlature for a new election.

It is required, that the governor, at the time of his election, be above twenty-five years of age, have reſided more than five years in the ſtate, be worth above five thouſand pounds, and that the ſame perſon be ineligible more than three in ſeven years; that the ſenators and counſellors be above twenty-five years old, have reſided in the ſtate above three years, and that the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements to the value of above a thouſand pounds, and the former worth above a thouſand pounds real and perſonal eſtate; that the delegates and electors of ſenators be above twenty-one years of age, have reſided more than a year in their reſpective counties, and be worth above five hundred pounds; and that voters for delegates, &c. be above twenty-one have freeholds in 50 acres of land in the county where they vote, and

and reſide therein, or that they have property in the ſtate to the amount of thirty pounds, and have reſided in the county one year.

The governor, with the council, has the appointment of the chancellor, judges and juſtices, the attorney general, and regiſters of the land office; who, with the clerks of the general and county courts, and regiſters of wills, continue in office during good behaviour; alſo of ſurveyors, of militia, and all civil officers except aſſeſſors, conſtables, and overſeers of roads.

The treaſurers, auditors, and loan officers are appointed by the houſe of delegates, during their pleaſure. Regiſters of wills are recommended by the legiſlature, and commiſſioned by the governor. And the clerks of the ſeveral courts are appointed by the reſpective judges thereof.

In the election of ſheriffs, two perſons are ballotted for in each county, and the one having a majority of votes (or both being equal, either at his diſcretion) is commiſſioned by the governor. They are appointed for three years, after the expiration of which they are ineligible for four years; muſt reſide in the county, and be worth above a thouſand pounds.

All civil officers appointed by the governor, and not holding their office during good behaviour, are appointed annually.

OFFICES of GOVERNMENT.

John Haſkinſtone, governor.

Counſellors.

William Pinckney, James Brice,
Chriſtopher Richmond, John Davidſon.
Henry Ridgely,

Thomas Harwood, treaſurer.

Court of Chancery.

Alexander C. Hanſon, chancellor.
Samuel Howard, regiſter in chancery

General Court.

Samuel Chaſe,
Robert Goldſbury, } judges.
Jeremiah T. Chaſe.

Court of Appeals.

Benjamin Rumsey,
Thomas Jous,
Benjamin Mackall, } judges.

Luther Martin, attorney-general.

Sessions of the Courts.

General Courts are held, for the Western shore, at Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May and October.—For the Eastern shore, at Talbot court-house, on the second Tuesdays in April and September.

Courts of Appeals are held at Annapolis, the first Tuesdays in May and October.

Chancery Courts are held at Annapolis, the second Tuesday in Feb. third in May and Oct. and second in December.

MILITIA.

We cannot learn that the requisitions and arrangements made in the militia act, passed May 8, 1792, have as yet been carried into effect in this state.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

University of Maryland.

This is composed of two colleges—Washington College at Chestertown, in Kent county, instituted in 1782. It is under the management of twenty four visitors, or governors, and may hold estates, whose yearly value does not exceed 6000l. currency. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this institution, of 1250l. out of the monies arising from marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, on the eastern shore.

St John's is the other college in this institution; situated at Annapolis, was instituted in 1784, has also twenty-four trustees, who have power to hold, as a corporation, estates of 9000l. annual income. A permanent fund is assigned this college, of 1700l a year out of the monies arising from marriage licences, ordinary licences, fines and forfeitures on the western shore. The governor of the state, for the time being, is chancellor, and the president of one of them, vice-chancellor, either by seniority or election, as may be hereafter determined. The chancellor is empowered to call a meeting of the trustees, or a representation of seven of them and two of the members of the faculty of each (the principal or president being

VIRGINIA.

Length, 446 miles; breadth, 224; ſquare miles, 70,000 & inhabitants, 747,610; counties, 82. The counties are as follows:——

Weſt of the Blue Ridge, 15.

Ohio,	Waſhington,	Frederick,
Monongalia,	Greenbrier,	Shenandoah,
Montgomery,	Kanawa,	Rockingham,
Wythe,	Hampſhire,	Auguſta,
Botetort,	Berkeley,	Rockbridge.

Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Water, 24.

Loudoun,	Albemarle,	Prince Edward,
Fauquier,	Amherſt,	Cumberland,
Culpepper,	Buckingham,	Powhatan,
Spotſylvania,	Bedford,	Amelia,
Orange,	Henry,	Nottaway,
Louiſa,	Pittſylvania,	Lunenburg,
Goochland,	Halifax,	Mecklenburg,
Flavania,	Charlotte,	Brunſwick.

Between James River and Carolina, 11.

Greenſville,	Surry,	Nanſemond,
Dinwiddie,	Suſſex,	Norfolk,
Cheſterfield,	Southampton,	Princeſs Ann.
Prince George,	Iſle of Wight,	

Between James and York Rivers, 9.

Hanover,	Henrico,	James City,
New Kent,	Williamſburg,	Warwick,
Charles City,	York,	Elizabeth City.

Between York and Rappahannoc Rivers, 6.

Caroline,	King William,	Middleſex,
King and Queen,	Eſſex,	Glouceſter.

Between Rappahannoc and Potomac Rivers, 8.

Fairfax,	King George,	Northumberland,
Prince William,	Richmond,	Lancaſter.
Stafford,	Weſtmorland,	

Eaſtern Shore, 2.

Accomac, Northampton.

New

being one); which meeting is ſtyled, "The convocation of the Univerſity of Maryland." They are to frame laws, preſerve uniformity of manners and inſtruction in the two colleges, &c.

Preſidents, John M'Dowell, Colin Ferguſon.

Profeſſors, Rev. Mr. Higginbottom, Rev. Mr. M'Grath.

The Roman Catholics have alſo a college at Georgetown. Preſident, Mr. Plunket.

In 1785 the Methodiſts inſtituted a college at Abingdon in Harford county, called Cokeſbury.

Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, was inſtituted in 1779. It is managed by fifteen truſtees; and may receive gifts and legacies, and hold lands to the amount of 2000 acres.

Bank of Maryland.

Capital, 300,000 dollars.

Preſident, Samuel Patterſon.

Caſhier, Ebenezer Mackie.

Bank of Baltimore.

Capital, 1,200,000 dollars.

Directors.

D a Stewart
George Salmon
William Wilſon
William Winchester
John Stump
William Lorman
Charles Ridgely
Solomon Etting
Charles Chequire
Elias Ellicot
John Stricker
Lewis Ascoult
Chriſtopher Johnſton
James Welt, and
Thorowgood Smith.

New Counties, 7.

Campbell,	Randolph,	Pendleton,
Franklin,	Hardy,	Ruſſel.
Harriſon,		

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

IN Virginia the ſupreme executive magiſtrate, or governor, the privy council, judges of the ſuperior courts, auditors, attorney-general, treaſurer, regiſter of the land office, and generals of the militia, are appointed by the legiſlature; juſtices of the peace are recommended by the county courts, and military officers, other than generals, by the county and corporation courts, and commiſſioned by the executive; clerks of the courts, ſheriffs and coroners are appointed by the reſpective courts, the two latter to be approved by the executive; and conſtables, by the juſtices.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and houſe of delegates; the ſenate, of twenty-four members, who are divided into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year; the houſe of delegates, of two members from each county, one from each of the cities of Richmond and Williamſburgh, and one from the borough of Norfolk; who, with one claſs of the ſenate, are elected annually. Senators are required to be twenty-five years of age; and both ſenators and delegates to be freeholders, reſident, at the time of their election, in the county or diſtrict for which they are reſpectively choſen; and to be elected by freeholders, ſeiſed of one hundred acres of uninhabited land, or of twenty-five acres with a houſe, or of a houſe or lot in ſome town.

The governor is elected annually, and is ineligible more than three in ſeven years.—The privy council, or council of ſtate, conſiſts of eight members; and may be elected either from the legiſlature, or the citizens at large. Two members are once every three years removed, and their places ſupplied, by the joint ballot of both houſes; and the perſons ſo removed are ineligible during the next three years. The eldeſt counſellor is, ex officio, lieutenant governor.

The judges of the ſuperior courts hold their offices during good behaviour. The treaſurer is elected annually.

LEGISLATIVE

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

John Pride, ſpeaker
Humphrey Brooke, clerk } of the ſenate.

Thomas Matthews, ſpeaker
Charles Hay, clerk } of the houſe of delegates.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Patrick Henry, governor; ſalary, £. 800.

Counſellors.

James Wood, lieut. gov.
Robert Goode,
Hardin Burnley,
Edmund B. Harriſon,
John Dawſon,
John Steel,
Carter Baxter,
Larkin Smith.

Salary, £. 280, each.

Archibald Blair, clerk
Samuel Coleman, aſſiſtant clerk } to the council.

Jaquelin Ambler, treaſurer; £. 600.

Charles Lewis, regiſter of the land office; £. 450, for himſelf and clerks.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Court of Appeals.

Edmund Pendleton, chief juſtice of the ſtate; £. 300.

Peter Lyons,
Paul Carrington,
William Fleming,
Henry Tazewell, } juſtices; £. 300 each.

John Brown, clerk.

High Court of Chancery.

George Wythe, chancellor; £. 300.
William Hay, maſter in chancery.
Peter Tinſley, clerk in chancery.

General Court.

Joſeph Prentis, chief judge,
St. George Tucker,
Richard Parker,
Edmund Winſton,
James Henry,
John Tyler,
Joſeph Jones,
Spencer Roane,
William Nelſon,
Robert White.

Salary, £. 300, each.
John Brown, clerk.

James

James Innes, attorney-general; £. 250.
John Pendleton, auditor and ſolicitor; £. 300.

Seſſions of the Courts.

The ſuperior courts are held at Richmond as follows: viz.

The court of appeals, on the 10th of April and September, without limitation.

The high court of chancery, on the 1ſt of March, 12th of May, and 10th of September; ſitting in May and September, twenty-four juridical days; and in March eighteen, unleſs the buſineſs be ſooner compleated.

The general court, on the 9th of June and November; ſitting, ſixteen days.

Quarterly Courts.

In Montgomery, Waſhington, and Wythe, are held in April, June, September and November; Weſtmoreland, in February, July and October; Cumberland and Henry, in February, April, July and October; Frederick, Fairfax, King George, London, Northampton, Nanſemond, Norfolk, Stafford, and Spotſylvania, in June; Hampſhire, in March, May, September and November; and in Pendleton, in December.

Diſtrict Court.

In the city of Richmond, at Northumberland court-houſe, at Staunton, and at Prince Edward court-houſe, reſpectively, on the 1ſt of April and of September.

In the city of Williamſburg, at Frederickſburg, and at Brunſwick court-houſe; on the 29th of April and of September.

At King and Queen court-houſe, at Charlottesville, at Peterſburg and at New London, on the 15th of April and of September.

At Wincheſter, on the 15th of April, & 1ſt of September.

At Dumfries and Suffolk, on the 12th of May & of Oct.

At Monongalia court-houſe, on the 3d of May, and 20th of September.

At Waſhington court-houſe, on the 2d of May & of Oct.

At Accomack court-houſe, on the 14th of May & of Oct.

At Lewiſburg, in Greenbrier and Botetourt, alternately, on the 18th of May and of October; each court ſitting, if buſineſs require, twelve days.

N. B. The judges of the diſtrict compoſe the general courts.

County Courts are held monthly in the ſeveral counties, and as follows, viz.

First Monday.

Charlotte,
Glouceſter,
Henrico,
Iſle of Wight,
Ohio,
Prince William,
Peterſburg,
Princeſs Ann,
Richmond, and the city of Williamſburg.

Second Monday.

Buckingham,
James City,
King and Queen,
Louiſa,
Matthews,
Mecklenburg,
Monongalia,
Nanſemond,
Northumberland,
Patrick,
Stafford, and city of Richmond.

Third Monday.

Amherſt,
Culpepper,
Dinwiddie,
Eſſex,
Fairfax,
Goochland,
Harriſon,
Lancaſter,
Prince Edward,
York.

Fourth Monday.

Bedford,
Brunſwick,
Buckingham,
Cumberland,
Fauquier,
Halifax,
Henry.
King William,
London,
Middleſex,
Borough of Norfolk,
Orange.

Laſt Monday.

Frederick,
Montgomery,
Northampton,
Prince George,
Auguſta,
Berkley,
Ruſſel,
Accomack
Greenbrier,

First Tueſday.

Rockbridge.

Second Tueſday.

Wythe.

Third Tueſday.

Waſhington.

Fourth Tueſday.

Surry.

Laſt Tueſday.

Pittſylvania,
Weſtmoreland.

First

First Thurſday.

Flavannah, Nottaway,
Hanover, Suſſex
King George,

Second Thurſday.

Albemarle, Lunenburg,
Botetourt, New Kent,
Caroline, Southampton,
Cheſterfield, Warwick.

Third Thurſday.

Charles City, Spotſylvania.
Powhatan,

Fourth Thurſday.

Amelia, Elizabeth City.

Laſt Thurſday.

Shenandoah.

Monday after firſt Tueſday.

Hardy.

MILITIA.

The militia of this ſtate compoſes four diviſions, and ſeventeen brigades. The general officers are as follows:

Major Generals.

Samuel Hopkins, Daniel Morgan,
John Clark, Henry Lee

Brigadier Generals.

Joſeph Martin, John Blackwall,
George Carrington, J. Guerrant,
Joſeph Jones, James Williames,
Everard Meade, William Dark,
S. T. Maſon, John Bower,
Benjamin Biggs, John Marſhall,
Iſaac Zane, James A. Bradley,
William Tate, Henry Young.
Thomas Matthews,

Simon Morgan, adjutant general.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

There are two colleges, and a number of reſpectable academies in Virginia.

William and Mary Univerſity

Was founded during the reign of the ſovereigns of England from whom it derives its name. We can ſay little as to its endowments and accommodations.—It was originally under the ſuperintendency of 20 viſitors; and has been an inſtitution of conſiderable note.

Right Rev. James Maddiſon, D. D. preſident.

Hampden Sydney College

Is ſituate in Prince Edward county. It was formerly only an academy, but has of late been erected into a college. There are ſaid to be at preſent between thirty and forty ſtudents reſident at it. It is under the care of 27 truſtees; but being without public funds it has not been conducted on a very extenſive ſcale. There have been, however, a number of uſeful public characters educated there, who appear with reſpectability in the different learned profeſſions, and in the legiſlature of their country.

Rev. Drury Lacy, A. M. vice-preſident.

There is alſo an incorporated Academy, called Liberty-Hall, ſituated in Rockbridge county, at preſent under the direction of the Rev. William Graham, A. M. and———, Truſtees. It has been remarkable for furniſhing a ſupply of preachers to the ſouthern churches.

There are alſo Academies at Alexandria, Frederickſburg, the Bowling-Green in Caroline county, Hanover, and Norfolk.

KENTUCKY.

Length, 250 miles; breadth, 200, counties, 9; inhabitants, 73,677.

The counties are the following:—

Jefferſon,	Mercer,	Lincoln,
Fayette,	Nelſon,	Woodford,
Bourbon,	Madiſon,	Maſon.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

This conſtitution was formed and adopted in 1792. Agreeably to which, the governor and ſenate are choſen by electors; the houſe of repreſentatives and electors, by the people. The former are choſen once in four years, and the houſe of repreſentatives annually. The number of repreſentatives cannot exceed 100, nor be leſs than 40; and the ſenate, at firſt conſiſting of eleven, is to increaſe with the houſe of repreſentatives, in the ratio of one to four. The annual convention of the legiſlature is on the firſt Monday in November. The conſtitutional qualifications of canditates for offices, or of voters, appear to be ſuch only as are neceſſary to mature the mental faculties, and to ſecure an attachment to the ſtate. Of candidates for the office of governor, it is required that they have attained to the age of thirty; to that of ſenator, twenty-ſeven; of repreſentative, twenty-four; and that they have been, in either caſe, inhabitants of the ſtate two years. Of voters, it is required that they be twenty-one years old, and have been inhabitants of the ſtate two years, or of the county in which they vote, one year.

The judiciary power is veſted in a court of appeals, and ſuch ſubordinate courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh. The judges continue in office during good behaviour; and are appointed, as are moſt executive officers, by the governor, with advice of the ſenate.

The ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor in caſe of vacancy.

EXECUTIVE.

Iſaac Shelby, Governor.

Senators.

Alexander S. Bullett, ſpeaker of the ſenate.

John Campbell	Robert Todd
John Caldwell	Robert Johnſton
Robert Moſley	Peyton Short
James Knox	Benjamin Harriſon
Thomas Kennedy	Thomas Waring

Buckner Thruſton, clerk of the ſenate.

Robert Breckenridge, ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſent.

Thomas Todd, clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives.

James Brown, ſecretary of the ſtate.

John Logan, treaſurer. William M'Dowel, jun. auditor.

Baker Ewing, regiſter of the land office.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

George Muter, Benjamin Sabaſtian, Caleb Wallace.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Samuel M'Dowell, John Coburn, John Allen.

MILITIA.

Major Generals—Charles Scott, Benjamin Logan.

Brigadier Generals—Robert Todd, Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Breckenridge,

Pierce Butler, Adjutant General.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 300 miles; breadth, 120; Square miles, 34,000; diſtricts, 8; counties, 54; inhabitants, 393,751.

The diſtricts and counties are as follows.

Edenton diſtrict; chief town, Edenton, inhabitants 5377o.

Chowan,	Paſquotank,	Hertford,
Currituck,	Perquimins,	Bertie,
Camden,	Gates,	Tyrrel.

Wilmington diſtrict; chief town, Wilmington; inh. 26,350.

N. Hanover,	Dublin,	Onſlow.
Brunſwick.	Bladen,	

Newbern diſtrict; chief town, Newbern; inhab. 55,540.

Craven,	Pitt,	Lenoir,
Beaufort,	Wayne,	Jones,
Carteret,	Hyde,	Glaſgow,
Johnſton,		

Halifax diſtrict; chief town, Halifax; inhabitants, 64,630.

Halifax,	Edgecomb,	Franklin,
Northampton,	Warren,	Naſh.
Martin,		

Hilliſborough diſtrict; chief t. Hilliſborough; inhab. 59,983.

Orange,	Caſwell,	Randolph,
Chatham,	Wake,	Perſon.
Granville,		

Saliſbury diſtrict; chief town, Saliſbury; inhabit. 66,480.

Rowan,	Iredell,	Stokes,
Mecklenburg,	Surrey,	Guilford,
Rockingham,	Montgomery,	Cabarrus.

Morgan diſtrict; chief town, Morgan; inhab. 33,293

Burke,	Lincoln,	Buncomb.
Ruthford,	Wilks,	

Fayette diſtrict; chief town, Fayetteville; inhab. 34,000.

Cumberland,	Richmond,	Sampſon,
Moore,	Robiſon,	Anſon.

The

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The moſt numerous branch of the legiſlature is, in this ſtate, ſtyled the Houſe of Commons; the other branch, the Senate. Both are elected annually; and in their election, each county chooſes one ſenator, and two commoners; and each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Hilſborough, and Halifax, one commoner.

To be eligible as ſenator, a year's reſidence in the county, and, during that time, a fee ſimple therein, in 300 acres of land, are required; as commoner, like reſidence, and during ſix months, a fee ſimple, or freehold eſtate in one hundred acres of land. To be qualified to vote for ſenators, reſidence as aforeſaid, full age and freehold eſtate in fifty acres of land are required; for commoners, the two former qualifications and having paid taxes, or a freehold and year's reſidence in ſome town having a right to particular repreſentation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is choſen by the legiſlature annually, and is ineligible more than three in ſix years. He is required to be above thirty years of age, to have reſided in the ſtate more than five years, and to have freehold eſtate exceeding the value of 1000l. He is ſtyled captain general, &c.

The ſpeaker of the Senate (and in default of him, the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons) acts as governor, in caſe of vacancy by death, &c.

A council of ſtate, compoſed of ſeven members, is alſo annually appointed by the legiſlature. Their buſineſs is to adviſe the governor in the execution of his office. Four form a quorum.

The legiſlature appoint the judges and attorney general, and recommend the juſtices of the peace, who are reſpectively commiſſioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour; they alſo appoint the ſecretary, triennially; the treaſurer, annually; and general and field officers of the militia, during pleaſure.

And when any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legiſlature, becomes vacant during their receſs, the governor grants a temporary commiſſion which expires at the end of the next ſeſſion.

The city of Raleigh, in Wake county, is the ſeat of government.

OFFICERS of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, governor, and command. in chief.
James Glaſgow, ſecretary of ſtate.

Council of ſtate.

James Coor,
William M'Clure,
Thomas Brown,
Thomas Brickel,
Wyatt Hawkins,
Spyers Singleton,
Daniel Carthy.

William Lenoir, ſpeaker
Sherwood Haywood, clerk } of the ſenate.
Montfort Stokes, aſſiſtant clerk

John Leigh, ſpeaker
John Hunt, clerk } of the Houſe of Comns.
Pleaſant Henderſon, aſſiſtant clk.

John Haywood, treaſurer.
John Craven, comptroller.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the ſuperior Court of Law and Equity.

Samuel Aſhe,
John Williams,
Spruce M'Coy,
———,

John Haywood, jun. attorney general.
Edward Jones, ſolicitor general.

Seſſions of the Superior Courts.

The ſtate is divided into two ridings, and the ſeſſions commence, on the ſame days, in two different diſtricts, as follows, viz.

In Morgan and Wilmington diſtricts, on the 1ſt. and in Newbern and Saliſbury diſtricts, on the 19th of March and September.

In Edenton and Hillſborough diſtricts, on the 6th, and in Fayette and Halifax diſtricts, on the 23d of April and October—at the reſpective capital towns of the ſaid diſtricts.

MILITIA.

The military arrangements of this ſtate correſpond with the ſeveral diſtricts, each of which compoſes one brigade. The governor is captain general, or commander in chief.

The

The brigadiers are,

Peter Dauge,	for Edenton	district.
Frederick Harget,	Newbern	do.
James Kenan,	Wilmington	do.
Richard Clinton,	Fayette	do.
Martin Armſtrong,	Saliſbury	do.
Charles M'Dowell,	Morgan	do.
Alexander Mebane,	Hillſborough	do.
Hardy Griffin,	Halifax	do.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In 1789 an act paſſed the legiſlature, eſtabliſhing a univerſity in the ſtate, and incorporating a board of truſtees. Subſequent laws have veſted in the ſaid board, property to conſiderable amount, to enable them to expedite the neceſſary buildings, and make ſuitable arrangements for its organization.

It is to be ſituated at Chapel-Hill, in Orange county.—

The following gentlemen compoſe the corporation:—

Alexander Martin, L. L. D.

Richard Dobbs Spaight,	Alexander Mebane,
William Lenoir,	J. Hamilton, of Guildford,
Samuel Johnſton,	James Hogg,
Samuel Aſhe,	David Stone,
John Williams,	Joſeph M'Dowell,
Benjamin Hawkins,	Joſeph Dixon,
Alfred Moore,	John Haywood, ſen.
Willie Jones,	William Hill,
William R. Davie,	Thomas Blount,
Hugh Williamſon, L. L. D.	Stephen Cabarrus,
Benjamin Williams,	Joel Lane,
John Hay,	Thomas Perſon,
Rev. S. E. M'Corkle, D. D.	Benjamin Smith,
Frederick Harget,	John S. Sitgreaves,
Joſeph Graham,	Henry W. Harrington,
James Holland,	William B. Grove,
William Porter,	Aidlai Oſborne.

Academies are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. One is at Warrenton. One at Williamſborough in Greenſville.

SOUTH-

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 200 miles; breadth, 125; districts, 7; counties 36; inhabitants, 249,073.

The Districts and Counties are the following:—

Districts.	Counties.
Beaufort.	Hilton, Lincoln, Granville, Shrewsbury.
Charleston.	Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkely, Colleton, Bartholomew.
Orangeburgh.	Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton.
Camden.	Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Lancaster, York, Chester.
Georgetown.	Winyah, Williamsburgh, Kingston, Liberty.
Ninety-six.	Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Union, Laurens, Spartanburgh, Greenville, Pendleton.
Cheraw.	Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington.

The committee appointed by act of Assembly, to divide the districts into counties, were directed to lay them as nearly 40 miles square as practicable; due regard being paid to situations, natural boundaries, &c.

Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE constitution of this state, in several respects, and particularly in the construction of the legislature, bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States.

The house of representatives is composed of members chosen for two years; the senate, of members chosen for four. The senators are also classed, and the seats of one half their number vacated and re-filled at every election

of repreſentatives. The number of repreſentatives is 124; of ſenators, 37. The general election is biennial on the ſecond Monday in October; and the convention of the legiſlature annual, on the fourth in November. They meet at Columbia.

Moſt of the executive, as well as judiciary officers, are appointed by the legiſlature; the governor and lieutenant-governor being appointed for two years; the judges during good behaviour; and the commiſſioners of the treaſury, ſecretary of the ſtate, ſurveyor general and ſheriffs, for four years reſpectively. The governor having ſerved two years, and any ſheriff, four, are ineligible during the next four.

In default of the governor, the lieutenant-governor executes the office of chief magiſtrate; and in default of both, the preſident of the ſenate.

No ſpecific courts are recognized by the conſtitution; but the judiciary power is delegated to ſuch ſuperior and inferior courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, candidates muſt be thirty years of age; have reſided ten years in the ſtate, and have freeholds to the amount to £. 1500 ſterling, clear of debt:—to that of ſenator, a candidate muſt have the firſt of the preceding qualifications; muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years; and if, at the time of election, he be a reſident of the diſtrict in which he is elected, he muſt have a freehold eſtate to the amount of £. 300 ſterling clear of debt; otherwiſe to the amount of £. 1000:—to that of a repreſentative, a free white man of the age twenty-one; have reſided in the ſtate three years; and, if a reſident of the diſtrict, &c. he muſt have a freehold in 500 acres of land, and ten negroes, or in ſome real eſtate to the amount of £. 150 ſterling, clear of debt—if non-reſident, to the amount of £. 500. And to be qualified to vote for members of either branch of the legiſlature, the voter muſt be a free white man of the age of twenty-one; have reſided in the ſtate two years, and have a free-hold in 50 acres of land, or a town-lot; or (not having ſuch freehold or lot) have reſided in the election-diſtrict ſix months, and paid a tax to the amount of 3s. ſterling.

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Charles Pinckney, governor, &c.
James Ladſon, lieutenant-governor.
Peter Freneau, ſecretary of the ſtate.
David Ramſay, ſpeaker } of the ſenate.
Felix Warley, clerk }
Jacob Read, ſpeaker } of the houſe of repreſent.
John S. Dart, clerk }

Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the treaſury.
John Lewis Gervais, Arnoldus Vanderhorſt.

Treaſurers.
William Hort, Benjamin Waring.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.
John Rutledge, chief juſtice.

Meſſrs. Burke,
Grimkie,
Waities,
Bay, } aſſociate judges.

William Maſon, prothonotary.
Thomas Hall, clerk of the ſeſſions.
John Julius Pringle, attorney-general.

Court of Equity.

Richard Hutſon,
John Mathews,
Hugh Rutledge, } judges.

William Hazel Gibbs, maſter in equity.
John Neufville, regiſter.

City of Charleſton.

John Huger, intendant.
John Bee Holmes, recorder.
W. Hart, naval officer, Charleſton.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Mount Sion College, at Winnſborough.
Rev. Dr. Nixon, preſident.

There is alſo a college at Charleſton, and another Cambridge.

Charitable and other Societies.

South Carolina, and Mount Sion Library, and St. Cilicia Societies; and a Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; a Medical Society, lately inſtituted in Charleſton; and a Muſical Society.

GEORGIA.

Length, 600 miles; breadth, 250; counties, 12; inhabitants, 82,548.

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The election of ſenators is, in this ſtate, triennial; of representatives in general aſſembly, annual, on the first Monday in October; and the legiſlature convene on the 1ſt Monday in November.

They appoint the governor, and all executive and other ſtate officers, excepting thoſe of the militia, and the governor's ſecretaries, who are appointed by the governor. The election of the governor is biennial; in the proſecution of which, as of all legiſlative appointments, three perſons are firſt balloted for by the houſe of repreſentatives, one of whom is afterwards elected by the ſenate.

In caſe of vacancy, by death or otherwiſe, in the office of governor, the preſident of the ſenate officiates.

One ſuperior court is eſtabliſhed, which ſets ſemiannually in every county. Courts of appeals, and ſubordinate juriſdictions, are dependant on the laws for their eſtabliſhment. The judges of the ſuperior court, and attorney general, are commiſſioned for three years.

The conſtitutional qualifications for governor are, 500 acres of land, or other eſtate to the amount of 1000l. ſterling, thirty years of age, twelve years reſidence in the United States, and ſix in Georgia; for ſenators, 250 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 250l. twenty-eight years of age, nine years reſidence in the United States, three in Georgia, and ſix months in the county in which he is choſen; for repreſentative, 200 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 150l. twenty-one years of age, ſeven years reſidence in the United States, two in Georgia, and three months in the county; for the electors of either branch of the legiſlature, twenty-one years of age, ſix months reſidence in the county, and payment of taxes the preceding year.

The number of repreſentatives are, at preſent, 31; but may be increaſed, as new counties are laid off in vacant parts of the ſtate. The number of ſenators is one for each county.

The

The repreſentatives are apportioned among the ſeveral counties, as follows:

Camden	2	Chatham	5
Glynn	2	Wilkes	2
Liberty	4	Waſhington	5
Effingham	2	Green	2
Burke	4	Franklin	2
Richmond	4		

An important article in this conſtitution is the regulation of deſcents upon principles of equality. By ſection 6. article 4 eſtates may not be entailed. The widow of an inteſtate has her option, either to have her dower, or a child's ſhare; the inteſtate leaving wife and children. But leaving no wife, the eſtate is to be equally divided among the children and their repreſentatives of the firſt degree.

EXECUTIVE, &c.

George Matthews, governor.

Benjamin Taliaferro, preſident } of the ſenate.
Thomas Watkins, ſecretary }

William Gibbons, ſpeaker } of the houſe of repreſent.
James M. Simmons, clerk }

John Milton, ſecretary of the ſtate.
James Merriwether, ſecretary to the governor.
John Gibbons, treaſurer.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Houſton } judges.
William Stith, }

George Walker, attorney general.
John Y. Noel, ſolicitor general.

MILITIA.

Chriſtian C. A. Elholm, adjutant general.

Major Generals.

James Jackſon, Elijah Clark.
John Twiggs,

Brigadier Generals.

James Gunn, Jared Irwine,
John Morriſon, John Clark,
Thomas Glaſcock, Samuel Blackburn.

Auguſta, the temporary ſeat of government,
Louiſville, permanent ſeat of government.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

A College is founded at Louiſville.
The Academies are at Savannah,
Wayenſborough,
Auguſta,
Columbia,
Waſhington,
Green,
Sunbury,
he Orphan Houſe at Savannah

TENNESSEE.

THE State of Tenneſſee, lately called the Territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio, is that tract of country which was ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina, in the year 1789. It is ſituated between the parallels of 35° 36' 30" N. lat. extending from the great Iron Mountain to the river Miſſiſſippi.

It is bounded by the States of Virginia and Kentucky on the north; by N. Carolina on the eaſt, by S. Carolina and Georgia on the ſouth; and by the river Miſſiſſippi, which ſeparates it from the Spaniſh province of Louiſiana, on the weſt.

It is divided into three diſtricts, Waſhington, Hamilton, and Mero; containing nine counties, *viz.* Bount, Waſhington, Sullivan, Green, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferſon, Davidſon, Summer, Sevier, and Tenneſſee.

Few counties are ſo well interſected by creeks and rivers: the principal are the Miſſiſſippi, Tenneſſee, Cumberland, Hoiſton, Clinch, Wolfe, Hatchee, Forked-deer, Obion, and Reelfoot.

Knoxville, which is to continue the ſeat of government until 1802, was eſtabliſhed by Walter Blount, Eſq.

The conſtitution of this ſtate was eſtabliſhed February 6, 1796. The legiſlative authority is veſted in a General Aſſembly, conſiſting of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Senators not to be leſs than one third, nor more than one half, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. To be eligible for a ſeat in the General Aſſembly, muſt be reſident three years in the State, and one year in the County, immediately preceding the election; and to poſſeſs, in the County he repreſents, not leſs than 200 acres of land, and be 21 years of age. All freemen, 21 years of age, reſident ſix months in the County, ſhall be entitled to vote for Members of the General Aſſembly—elections to be by ballot. No perſon denying the Being of a God, or a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, to hold any office in the Civil Department of the State. The Governor, who muſt be 25 years of age, and poſſeſſed of a freehold eſtate of 500 acres of land, has a ſalary of 750 dollars per annum:

Judges of the Superior Courts, 600 dollars per annum. Secretary, 400 dollars per annum. The Members of the Legiſlature allowed one dollar and 75 cents. per day; nor more for every 20 miles he ſhall travel in going to and returning from the General Aſſembly.

Morgan Brown, of Tenneſſee, Collector and Inſpector for that Diſtrict.

John M'Nairy, of ditto, Diſtrict Judge.

Thomas Gray, of ditto, Attorney of that Diſtrict.

Robert Hays of ditto, Marſhal of ditto.

PAYMENTS annually required by CONTRACTS.

1. FOREIGN DEBT.

On the twelfth day of January 1792, the eſtimate amount of Foreign Debt was - - Dollars 16,772,444

The average ſum, annually requiſite for the Foreign Debt, during the 14 years which it is to continue, is 1,197,888

Add eſtimated expence of remittances, &c. 5 per cent. - - - - - 59,537

Average ſum annually requiſite, to 1809 incluſive 1,257 425

2. The SIX PER CENT. STOCK (excluſive of the ſum veſted in the Sinking Fund) is - - 28,174,520

on which the annuity of 8 per cent. - 2,253,961

The capital paſſed to the Sinking Fund 1,170,232, annual intereſt - - 70,213

2,324,174

3. DEFERRED STOCK; on which payments commence in 1801, is 13,648,128 (excluſive of 930,755 paſſed to the Sinking Fund), on which annuity, at 8 per cent. 1,091,859

Intereſt on capital paſſed to Sinking Fund - 55,845

1,147,695

4. THRE

4. THREE PER CENT. STOCK (exclusive of the Sum paſſed to the Sinking Fund) is 18,986,787; annual intereſt - - - - - - - - 569,603
610,757, annual intereſt - - - - - - 18,322

587,925

5. STOCK of 5 1-2 per cent. is 1,848,900; annual intereſt - - - - - - - - - 101,689

6. STOCK of 4 1-2 per cent. is 176,000; annual intereſt - - - - - - 7,920

7. UNFUNDED DEBT, *viz.*

Regiſtered - -	179,953
Unregiſtered -	1,124,404
	1,304,357

On which the annual intereſt is - - - 78,261

8. DEBTS due to the Banks of the United State and New-York, amounting to 6,200,000; annual intereſt - - - - - - - 372,000

559,870

States

States.	6 p. cent. ſtock.	Deferred ſtock.	3 p. cent. ſtock.	Total.
New-Hampſhire	125,598 07	62,798 99	94,198 45	282,595 51
Maſſachuſetts	1,769,661 32	884,827 77	1,327,243 96	3,981,733 05
Rhode-Iſland	88,830 45	44,443 79	66,665 76	200,000
Connecticut	711,108 02	355,557 20	533,334 78	1,600,000
New-York	572,262 17	286,133 41	429,195 71	1,287,591 29
New Jerſey	44,905 52	22,452 71	33,672 51	101,030 74
Pennſylvania	345,769 76	172,885 32	269,328 40	787,983 48
Delaware	26,294 52	13,147 19	19,720 94	59,162 65
Maryland	229,995 34	114,998 27	172,497 47	517,491 08
Virginia	1,304,183 71	652,093 60	978,188 68	2,934,415 99
North-Carolina	797,246 89	398,623 10	597,933 86	1,793,863 85
South-Carolina	1,777,625 99	888,810 40	1,333,215 34	3,999,651 73
Georgia	108,981 54	54,450 77	81,736 33	245,208 64
	7,902,523 30	3,951,262 52	5,936,282 15	17,790,468 01

SINKING FUND.

The truſtees of this fund are, the Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, ex officiis.

Probable

Probable permanent annual Expences of Government, as ſtated by Mr. W. Smith, January 12, 1797, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Civil Liſt - - - - - - -	486,000
Intercourſe with Foreign Nations - -	100,000
Mint Eſtabliſhment - - - - - -	40,000
Light Houſes - - - - - -	25,000
Loan Offices - - - - - -	12,000
Miſcellaneous Objects, and contingent Expences - - - - -	37,000
Militia, &c. Naval Departments, and Penſions	2,000,000
	2,700,000

General Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Public Monies in 1795.

	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Amount of expenditures in 1795 —	10,283,459-65	
From which deduct the expenditures of the Truſtees for the redemption of the public debt, out of the intereſt funds	132,219-50	10,151,240-15
Balance in the treaſury on the laſt Dec. 1795		516,442-61
	Dollars	10,667,682-76
By balance in the treaſury on the laſt of Dec. 1794		1,151,924-17
Amount of receipts in 1795 —		9,515,758-59
	Dollars	10,667,682-76

(Signed) JOSEPH NOURSE.
Regiſter.

Treaſury Department.
Regiſter's Office,
Nov. 28, 1796.

SUM

SUMMARY of the Value of the Exports from the United States of America, for the Years 1791, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

State of	From the 1st of Oct. 1790, to the 30th Sept. 1791.		From the 1st of Oct. 1791, to the 30th Sept. 1792.		From the 1st of Oct. 1792, to the 30th Sept. 1793.		From the 1st of Oct. 1793, to the 30th Sept. 1794.		From the 1st of Oct. 1794, to the 30th Sept. 1795	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts
New Hampshire	142,858	62	181,412	90	198,204	38	153,860	30	229,426	99
Massachusets	2,519,650	52	2,888,104	48	3,755,346	99	5,292,441	26	7,117,907	28
Rhode Island	470,131	27	698,109	92	616,432	03	954,599	32	1,222,916	85
Connecticut	710,352	52	879,252	62	770,254	50	812,764	64	849,365	45
New York	2,505,465	01	2,535,790	25	2,932,370		5,442,183	10	10,304,580	78
New Jersey	26,987	73	23,405	71	54,178	75	58,154	28	130,814	34
Pennsylvania	3,436,092	90	3,820,662		6,958,836		6,643,091		11,518,260	
Delaware	119,878	93	183,972	27	93,559	45	207,985	33	158 041	21
Maryland	2,239,690	96	2,623,808	33	3,665,055	50	5,686,190	50	5,811,379	55
Virginia	3,131,865	27	3,552,824	58	2,987,097	94	3,321,637	71	3,490,040	50
North Carolina	524,548	34	527,899	55	365,414	63	821,587	31	491,161	23
South Carolina	2,693,267	97	2,428,249	79	3,191,867	15	3,867,908	32	5,998,492	49
Georgia	491,250	86	459,105	55	520,995	42	263,831	90	695,985	77
Total	19,012,040—58		20,753,097	95	26,109,572	14	33,026,223	91	47,989,472	44

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, Jan. 23, 1796.

TENCH COXE,
Commissioner of the Revenue.

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CHRONOLOGY

Of remarkable Occurrences in AMERICA.

1492 America diſcovered by Columbus
1606 The firſt permanent ſettlement in Virginia
1667 The New Netherlands, now New York, New Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, confirmed to Britain by the Dutch and Swedes
1740 Paper money firſt uſed in America; revived in 1788
1762 American Philoſophical Society eſtabliſhed
1764 American Stamp Act paſſed in the Parliament of England; repealed March, 1766
1773 Tea deſtroyed at Boſton by the inhabitants
1774 The Boſton Port Bill paſſed the Britiſh Houſe of Parliament, April 4
The firſt Congreſs met at Philadelphia, Sept. 10
1775 The firſt ſettlement in Kentucky
Battle of Lexington, April 19—the firſt in the war
Crown Point taken by the Americans, May 4
The ſecond Congreſs met at Philadelphia, May 10
Ticonderoga taken by the Americans, May 13
General Waſhington elected commander in chief of the American forces, June 15
Action at Bunker's Hill, June 17
Charleſton (Maſſachuſetts) burnt by the Britiſh, June 17
Montreal taken by the Americans, November 12, and retaken by the Britiſh, June 15, 1776
Gen. Gage ſeized the powder at Charleſton (Maſſ.), Sept. 1
Falmouth (N. C.) deſtroyed by the Britiſh, Oct. 18
Col. Warner defeats Sir Guy Carleton at Longueil, October 31
Quebec beſieged by the Americans, Dec. 6
An aſſault, which miſcarried, made on Quebec by the Americans, Dec. 31
1776 Norfolk (Virginia) burnt by the Britiſh, Jan. 1.
Gen. Schuyler diſarms the inhabitants of Tryon county, New York, Jan.
Portſmouth (Virg.) deſtroyed by the Engliſh, Jan. 1

Boſton

1776 Boſton evacuated by the Britiſh, March 17
The Britiſh ſhip Hope, with 1500 barrels of powder, and a variety of other military implements, taken in Boſton Bay, May 17
Battle at Three Rivers, June
Gen. Thomſon defeated and taken priſoner at the Three Rivers, June 10
America declared an Independent State by Congreſs, July 4
The Britiſh made an unſucceſsful attempt againſt Charleſton (S. C.), June 21
Battle of Long Iſland, Auguſt 27
New York ſurrendered to the Britiſh, Sept. 15
Sea fight on Lake Champlain, Oct. 11, where Arnold was defeated
Battle of White Plains, October 28
Fort Waſhington taken by the Britiſh, Nov. 16
Rhode Iſland taken by the Britiſh, Dec. 6
Gen. Lee taken priſoner by the Britiſh, Dec. 13
The Heſſians ſurpriſed and taken at Trenton by Gen. Waſhington, Dec. 26
1777 Cannonade at Trenton, Jan. 2
Action at Princeton, Jan. 3
Ticonderoga evacuated by the Americans, July 6
The American armed veſſels taken and deſtroyed by the Britiſh near Skeneſborough Falls, July 8
Gen. Preſcot taken priſoner by Col. Borton, July
Action near Bennington (Vermont), Auguſt 16
Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11
Action above Stillwater, on the borders of Hudſon river, Sept. 19
Philadelphia taken by the Britiſh, Sept. 26
Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4
Action near Saratoga, Oct. 7
Eſopus burnt by the Britiſh, Oct. 16
Burgoyne and his whole army taken priſoners near Saratoga, Oct. 17
1778 Treaty with France, Jan. 6
Conciliatory terms offered by Great Britain to America, and rejected, April 13
Philadelphia evacuated by the Britiſh, June 18
Battle of Monmouth, June 28
Bedford burnt, and great property deſtroyed by the Britiſh, Sept. 5

Col.

1778 Col. Baylar's regiment of light dragoons killed by the Britiſh, near Tapan (New Jerſey), Sept. 27
1779 Univerſity of Philadelphia founded by the ſtate
Action at Briar Creek (Georgia), May 3
Action at Stone Ferry (S. C.), June 20
Stoney Point taken by the Americans, July 15
The Britiſh garriſon ſurpriſed and taken priſoners at Powles Hook, by Major Lee, July 19
Sea fight off Penobſcott (N. C.), July 30
Aſſault on Savannah, by the Americans and French, October
780 Charleſton (S. C.) ſurrendered to the Britiſh, May 13
Battle of Camden, Auguſt 16
Arnold deſerts to the Engliſh, Sept. 24
Major André taken by three New York militia, Sept. 27, and executed as a ſpy, Oct. 2
Defeat of the Britiſh at King's Mountain, near the confines of North and South Carolina, Oct. 7
Col. Tarleton attacked a party of 300 Americans at the Wachaws (N. C.), and killed moſt of them
1781 Britiſh invaded Virginia, Jan. 3
Richmond plundered, and great property deſtroyed by the Britiſh, Jan. 7
Battle of the Cowpens (S. C.), where the Britiſh were defeated, Jan. 17
Battle near Guildford (N. C.), March 15
Fort Watſon (S. C.) ſurrendered to the Americans, April 23
Second battle of Camden, April 25
Mancheſter plundered, and great property deſtroyed by the Britiſh, April 30
Britiſh evacuate Camden, May 9
The Britiſh port of Orangeburgh ſurrendered to the Americans, May 11
Fort Granby (S. C.) ſurrendered to the Americans, May 15
George Town evacuated by the Britiſh troops, May 16
Fort Cornwallis at Auguſta ſurrendered to the Americans, June 15
Ninety Six abandoned by the Britiſh, July

1781 De Graſſe's fleet arrived Aug. 26
Engagement off the capes of Virginia between the Engliſh and French fleets, Sept. 6
Battle of Eutaw Springs (S. C.), Sept. 8.
New London burnt by Arnold, Sept. 13
Lord Cornwallis ſurrendered his whole army, and the ports of York and Glouceſter, to the Americans, Oct. 19
1782 Holland acknowledged the American independence in April
Battle near Savannah
Charleſton (S. C.) evacuated by the Britiſh, Dec. 14
1783 The independence of America acknowledged by Sweden
Denmark, in February
Spain, in March
Ruſſia, in July
Great Britain, in the definitive treaty, Sept. 3
New York evacuated by the Britiſh, Nov. 25
American army diſcharged, Dec.
1786 Two ſettlements made in the Weſtern territory
1789 The government of the United States organized according to the new conſtitution
1790 Gen. Harmer was defeated by the Miami Indians, Sept. 30
1791 Gen. St. Clair defeated by the Indians, Nov. 4
1794 Gen. Wayne defeated the Indians, Auguſt 20
1797 General Waſhington reſigned, as Preſident of the United States.

A LIST of the GOVERNORS of the UNITED STATES, and their SECRETARIES, with an Eſtimate of the Expences of Government in each State.

States.	Governors and Secretaries.	When elected, and by whom.	Salaries.	Expences of State Government.
New-Hampſhire	John T. Gilman, g. Joſeph Pearſon, ſ.	By the people in March annually.	1,000 Dollars.	About 20,000 dolls.
Maſſa. including the diſtrict of Maine	Increaſe Sumner, g. John Avery, ſ.	By the people in April annually.		30,000
Rhode-Iſland	Arthur Fenner, g. Henry Ward, ſ.	By the people in May annually.	400	10,000
Connecticut	Oliver Wolcott, g. Samuel Wyllys, ſ.	By the people in May annually.	1,000	20,000
Vermont	Th. Chittenden, g. Truman Squier, ſ.	By the people in October annually.	500	
New-York	John Jay, g. Lewis A. Scott, ſ.	By the freeholders in May every 3d yr.		50,000
New-Jerſey	Richard Howell, g. John Beatty, ſ.	By the legiſlature in Nov. annually.	2,000	20,000
Pennſylvania	Thomas Mifflin, g. Alex. J. Dallas, ſ.	By the people in October annually.	5 333⅓	130,000

A LIST

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A LIST of the GOVERNORS of the UNITED STATES, and their SECRETARIES, with an Estimate of the Expences of Government in each State.—(*Continued.*)

States.	Governors and Secretaries.	When elected, and by whom.	Salaries.	Expences of State Government.
Delaware	Gunning Bedford, g. James Booth, s.	Elected as in Pennsylvania.	1,000	7,500
Maryland	John H. Stone, g. N. Pinckney, c. of c.	Elected by the legislature annually.	2,666⅔	55,000
Virginia	James Wood, g. A. Blair, C. of C.	Elected as in Maland.	2,666⅔	34,000
N. Carolina	Samuel Ashe, g. R. Moore, s. p. tem.	Elected as in Maland.	2,000	
S. Carolina	C. C. Pinckney, g. Steph. Ravenill, s.	Elected by the legislature every 2d Y.		25,000
Georgia	Jared Irvin, g. John Milton, s.	Elected as in South Carolina.	2,143	
Tennessee	John Sevier, g. Wm. Macklin, s.			
Kentucky	James Garrard, g.	Chosen by election every 4th year.	1,333⅓	30,000
N. W. Territory	Arthur S. Clair, g. W. Serjeant, s.	Appointed by congress for 3 years.		

State

State of the Light Houses* erected on the headlands and islands of the United States.

In what state.	Where situated.	Number.	Superintendents.	Keepers.
New Hampshire	New-Castle Island, near Portsmouth	One	Joseph Whipple	Titus Salter
Massachusetts	Nantucket Island	One	Benjamin Lincoln	Paul Pinkham
Ditto	Thatcher's Island	Two	Ditto	Joseph Soward
Ditto	Plumb Island, near Newberry Port	Two	Ditto	Abner Lowell
Ditto	Portland Head	One	Ditto	Joseph Greenleaf
Ditto	Light-house Island, in Boston-bay	One	Ditto	Thomas Knox
Ditto	On the Gurnet, near Plymouth	1 with 2 lanterns	Ditto	John Thomas
Rhode-Island	On Conaniut Island	One	William Ellery	William Martin
Connecticut	At the mouth of Thames River	One	Jedediah Huntington	Daniel Harris
New-Jersey	Sandy-Hook, New York Bay	One	Tho. Randall, of N. Y.	Matthew Ely
Delaware	Cape-Henlopen, Delaware Bay	One	Wm Allibone, of Ph.	Abraham Hargis
Virginia	Cape-Henry, Chesapeak Bay	One	William Lindsay	Laban Goffigan
North-Carolina	Cape Fear Island (nearly completed)	One		
South-Carolina	Middle-Bay Island, near Charleston	One	Edward Blake	Thomas Hollingsby
Georgia	Tybee Island, near Savannah	One	John Habersham	

* N. B. These, and all the beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeages, for the protection and guidance of ships, are under the superintendence of the Commissioners of the Revenue, in the department of the treasury of the United States.

PEALE's MUSEUM,

Situate in the ſouthern part of the city of Philadelphia, contains, perhaps, the moſt valuable collection of the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, to be met with in this country. It is juſtly conſidered as an important acquiſition to ſcience, and the arts; and its utility is conſtantly becoming more and more extenſive, from the frequent additions, which the indefatigable efforts and perſeverance of the proprieto, (Mr. Peale) are continually making. He anticipates the idear that it will, ere long, become a great ſource of national information; and that the riſing generation will reap peculiar benefits from its inſtitution.

He has generouſly pledged himſelf, that the ſubjects of his Muſeum ſhall not be diſpoſed of without the conſent of a number of gentlemen, who, by his own invitation, are formed into a ſociety for viſiting and inſpecting it.

Liſt of American Ports where Veſſels are permitted to enter.

No veſſel, not wholly belonging to a Citizen or Citizens of the United States, ſhall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following, to wit:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Portſmouth.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Portland, Falmouth, New Bedford,* Deighton, *Salem, Beverly, Glocester, Newberry Port,* Marblehead, Sherbourn, *Boſton* and *Charleſtown, Bath, Frenchman's Bay,* Plymouth, Wiſcaſſet, Machias, Penobſcot.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport* and *Providence.*

CONNECTICUT.—*New London* and *New Haven.*

NEW YORK.—*New York.*

NEW JERSEY.—*Perth, Amboy,* Burlington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia.*

DELAWARE.—*Wilmington,* New Caſtle, Port Penn.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*, *Annapolis*, Vienna, Oxford, *Georgetown on Potomack*, Cheſter Town, *Nottingham*, *Cedar Point*, Town Creek, Nanjemoy, Digges's Landing, Snow Hill, and *Carrolſburgh*, now the *City of Waſhington*.

VIRGINIA.—*Alexandria*, Kinſale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Frederickſburgh, Urbanna, York Town, Weſt Point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Rocket's Landing, *Norfolk*, *Portſmouth*.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilmington*, Newbern, *Waſhington*, *Edenton*, and *Plankbridge*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleſton*, *George Town*, *Beaufort*.

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*, *Sunbury*, Brunſwick, St. Mary, and *Fredericka*.

Nor ſhall any Veſſel from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the ſame, be admitted to enter, except at the Ports, in the above liſt, which are diſtinguiſhed by *Italics*.

N. B. The Towns of *Alexandria*, *Carrolſburg*, now *Waſhington*, and *George Town*, on Potomack River, are within the free and federal diſtrict of Columbia, which is a ſquare of ten miles.

Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States on the ſubject of Weights and Meaſures.

The Committee report that it is their opinion,

1. The ſtandard for the meaſures and weights of the United States, be an uniform cylindrical rod of iron, of ſuch length, as in latitude 45 deg. in the level of the ocean, and in a cellar of uniform natural temperature, ſhall perform its vibrations in ſmall and equal arcs, in one ſecond of time.

2. That the President of the United States be requested to have such a standard rod provided; and that it be prepared with all the accuracy which the importance of the subject merits, and circumstances admit; that this be done by actual experiments, under the parallel of 45 deg. of latitude complete, or by actual experiments, rectified by due allowances, under any other parallel, where a superiority of means for accurate experiment may promise on the whole greater truth in the result.

3. The expences of the measures he shall adopt for this purpose, not exceeding —— dollars, be defrayed by the public.

4. That the standard rod, so to be provided, shall be divided in five equal parts; one of which, to be called a foot, shall be the unit of measures of length for the United States.

That the foot shall be divided into ten inches,
The inch into ten lines,
The line into ten points, and
That ten feet make a decad:
Ten decads a rod,
Ten rods a furlong, and
Ten furlongs a mile.

5. That measures of surface, in the United States, be made by squares of the measures of length; and that in the case of lands, the units shall be a square, whereof every side shall be a hundred feet, to be a rood.

That each rood be divided into tenths and hundredths;

That ten roods make a double acre, and
Ten double acres a square furlong.

6. That the unit of measures of capacity, in the United States, be a cubic foot, to be called a bushel.

That

That each buſhel be divided into ten pottles,
Each pottle into ten demi pints,
Each demi pint into ten metres;
That ten buſhels be a quarter, and
Ten quarters a laſt, or double ton.

7. That the unit of weights of the United States be a cubic inch of rain water, to be called an ounce, and to be meaſured in a cellar of uniform natural temperature.

That the ounce be divided into ten double ſcruples,
The double ſcruple into ten carats,
The carat into ten minims, or demi-grains,
The minim into ten nietes;
That ten ounces make a pound,
Ten pounds a ſtone,
Ten ſtones a kental, and
Ten kentals a hogſhead.

Denominations of the Coins of the United States.

10 Mills, make	1 Cent.
10 Cents,	1 Dime.
10 Dimes,	1 Dollar.
10 Dollars	1 Eagle.

Mills.	Cts.	Dim.	Doll.	Eagle.
10	1			
100	10	1		
1000	100	10	1	
10000	1000	100	10	1

TABLE

TABLE of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal Value.

Names of Coins.	Standard Weight.		Sterling Money of Great Britain.			N. Ham. Maſſ. Rh. Iſl. Con. Virginia.			N. York & North Carolina.			N. Jerſey Pennſyl Delaware & Mary.			South Carolina, and Georgia.			Fed. Value. Eagles.	Dolls.	Dimes.	Cents.	Mills.
	dwts.	grs.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.					
An Engliſh Guinea	5	6	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	17	0	1	15	0	1	1	9	0	4	6	6	7
A French Guinea	5	5	1	0	0	1	7	6	1	16	0	1	14	6	1	1	5	0	4	6	0	0
A Johannes	18	0	3	12	0	4	16	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
An Half Johannes	9	0	1	16	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
A Moidore	6	18	1	7	0	1	16	0	2	8	0	2	5	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	0	0
A Doubloon	16	21	3	6	0	4	8	0	5	16	0	5	12	6	3	10	0	1	4	9	3	3
A Spaniſh Piſtole	4	6	0	16	6	1	8	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	0	18	0	0	3	7	7	3
A French Piſtole	4	4	0	16	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	7	6	0	17	6	0	3	6	6	7
A French Crown	19	0	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	8	9	0	8	4	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	0
A Dollar of Spain	17	6	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	4	8	0	1	0	0	0
An Engliſh Shilling	3	18	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2
A Piſtareen	3	11	0	0	10½	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	1	6	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0

All other Gold and Silver Coins of equal fineneſs are valued by Weight.

All other Gold and Silver Coins of equal fineneſs are valued by Weight.

Names of the ſtates.	Areas of the ſtates in ſquare miles.	Population.	Years ſince firſt ſettled	Inhabitants in each ſquare mile.	Progreſs of population in 20 years.
Kentucky	50,000	75,000	20	leſs than 2	75,000
Georgia	150,000	84,000	63	leſs than 1	26,700
South Carolina	98,000	250,000	126	more than 2	39,600
North Carolina	80,000	395,000	85	5	92,000
Virginia	175,000	750,000	189	more than 4	79,000
Maryland	13,900	322,000	163	about 23	39,400
Delaware	1,800	60,000	165	33	7,300
Pennſylvania	70,000	440,000	113	more than 6	78,000
New-Jerſey	8,000	185,000	175	about 23	21,200
New-York	20,000	345,000	180	17	38,300
Connecticut	6,000	240,000	156	40	30,700
Rhode-Iſland	3,000	70,000	156	23	9,000
Maſſachuſetts	10,000	380,000	166	38	46,000
New-Hampſhire	35,000	142,000	174	4	17,000
Vermont	7,500	86,000	69	morethan 11	25 000
Province of Maine	96,000	96,000	164	more than 3	12,000

A VIEW

A VIEW of the Population of the United States of AMERICA.

In the year 1783, the number of inhabitants in the United States was computed at	2,389,300
In the year 1791 it was according to the census taken	4,131,616
The population therefore has increased, during eight years	1,742,316
And, according to this calculation, it has augmented from 1791 to 1794	653,367
The number of inhabitants in the United States was, therefore, in 1794	4,784,983

From this calculation it appears that, in the natural course of things, the population of this country will be (if not checked by unforeseen events) in the year

1800	6,091,717
in 1810	8,269,607
in 1820	10,447,497
in 1850	16,981,167
in 1900	27,870,617

THE

THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

OF THE

United States of America.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.

Art. I. Sect. 1. ALL the legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and a Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of Members choſen every ſecond year, by the people of the ſeveral States, and the electors in each State ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the State Legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral States which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of Repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each State ſhall have at leaſt one Repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the State of New Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three; Maſſachuſetts, eight; Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, ſix; New Jerſey, four; Pennſylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, ſix; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen to the repreſentation from any State, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two Senators from each State, choſen by the Legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each Senator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into three claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third claſs, at the expiration of the ſixth year; ſo that one-third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the Legiſlature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the Senate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they may be equally divided.

The

The Senate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident *pro tempore*, in the abſence of the Vice Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation.—When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide; and no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend farther than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, truſt, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall, nevertheleſs, be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment, and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each State by the Legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing Senators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each Houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own Members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent Members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties, as each Houſe may provide.

Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its Members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either Houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of one-fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither Houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and

paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post-offices and post-roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for

the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, veſted by this Conſtitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the States now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs, prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex poſt facto* law, ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the *cenſus*, or enumeration herein-before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference ſhall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over thoſe of another; nor ſhall veſſels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States: and no perſon holding any office of profit or truſt under them ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, *ex poſt facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws: and the neat produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any State on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the

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United States; and all such law shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in a war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger, as will not admit of delay.

Art. II. Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office or trust, or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of voters of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equa votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice President.

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The Congreſs may determine the time of chooſing the Electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of Preſident; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the Preſident from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the Vice Preſident, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation, or inability, both of the Preſident and Vice Preſident, declaring what officer ſhall then act as Preſident; and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a Preſident ſhall be elected.

The Preſident ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed or diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of Preſident of the United States, and will, to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect, and defend, the Conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The Preſident ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral States, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate ſhall appoint Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which

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ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers as they think proper, in the Preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The Preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the Senate, by granting commiſſions, which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both Houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive Ambaſſadors and other public Miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The Preſident, Vice Preſident, and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

Art. III. Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one Supreme Court, and ſuch inferior Courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity, ariſing under this Conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies, to which the United States ſhall be party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters, and Conſuls, and thoſe in which a State ſhall be party, the

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Supreme Court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before-mentioned, the Supreme Court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations, as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by Jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the State where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open Court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon; but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

Art. IV. Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records, and proceedings, ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral States.

A perſon charged in any State with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another State, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into any other, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congreſs into this Union; but no new State ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the conſent of the Legiſlatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congreſs.

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The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Art. V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Art. VI. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Art.

Art. VII. The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE	John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,
MASSACHUSETTS	Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King,
CONNECTICUT	William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman,
NEW YORK	Alexander Hamilton,
NEW JERSEY	William Livingston, David Brearly, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton,
PENNSYLVANIA	Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersol, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris,
DELAWARE	George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun. John Dickenson, Richard Basset, Jacob Broom,
MARYLAND	James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer, Daniel Carrol,
VIRGINIA	John Blair, James Madison, jun.
NORTH CAROLINA	William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson,

SOUTH

SOUTH CAROLINA -	John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler,
GEORGIA -	William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia:

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the Electors shall be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: that the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting, the votes for President; and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress,

together with the Preſident, ſhould, without delay, proceed to execute this Conſtitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

N. B. Agreeably to this reſolution, the New Conſtitution (which is now fully eſtabliſhed by the means therein contained) was forwarded to the Preſident of the (Old) Congreſs then in being, accompanied by the following letter from the Preſident of the Convention. The Congreſs on the new eſtabliſhment was elected the following year, and GENERAL WASHINGTON unanimouſly elected Preſident.

In CONVENTION, *September* 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to ſubmit to the conſideration of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, that Conſtitution which has appeared to us the moſt adviſeable.

The friends of our country have long ſeen and deſired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correſpondent executive and judicial authorities, ſhould be fully and effectually veſted in the general Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating ſuch truſt to one body of men is evident. Hence reſults the neceſſity of a different organization.

It is obviouſly impracticable, in the Fœderal Government of theſe States, to ſecure all rights of Independent Sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the intereſt and ſafety of all. Individuals entering into ſociety muſt give up a ſhare of liberty to preſerve the reſt. The magnitude of the ſacrifice muſt depend as well on ſituation and circumſtance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with preciſion the line between thoſe rights which muſt be ſurrendered, and thoſe which may be reſerved; and, on the preſent occaſion, this difficulty was increaſed by a difference among the ſeveral States, as to their ſituation, extent, habits, and particular intereſts.

In all our deliberations on this ſubject, we kept ſteadily in our view that which appears to us the greateſt intereſt of every true American—the conſolidation of our Union, in which is involved our proſperity, felicity, ſafety, perhaps our national exiſtence. This important conſideration, ſeriouſly and deeply im-

preſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution, which we now preſent, is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference on conceſſion, which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will, doubtleſs, conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country, ſo dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect,
We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's moſt
Obedient and humble ſervant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

By unanimous order of the Convention.
His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wedneſday the 4th of March, 1789.

The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the CONSTITUTION, *expreſſed a deſire, in order to prevent miſconſtruction or abuſe of its power, that further declaratory and reſtrictive Clauſes ſhould be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will beſt enſure the beneficent ends of its inſtitution,*

RESOLVED, *by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two-thirds of both Houſes concurring*, That the following Articles be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by *three-fourths* of the ſaid Legiſlatures, to be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution, viz.

ARTICLES *in addition to, and amendment of, the* CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.*

Art. I. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Art. II. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Art. III. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. IV. A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the

ſame offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due courſe of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe, without juſt compenſation.

Art. VIII. In all criminal proſecutions the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and diſtrict wherein the crime ſhall have been committed, which diſtrict ſhall have been previouſly aſcertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation; to be confronted with the witneſs againſt him; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

Art. IX. In ſuits at common law, where the value in controverſy ſhall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved, and no fact, tried by a jury, ſhall be otherwiſe re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. X. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

Art. XI. The enumeration in the Conſtitution, of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

Art. XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reſerved to the States reſpectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*
Atteſt. JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT, *declaring the conſent of Congreſs, that a new State be formed within the juriſdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the name of the* STATE *of* KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the erection "of the diſtrict of Kentucky into an independent State,"

paſſed the 18th day of December, 1789, have conſented that the diſtrict of Kentucky, within the juriſdiction of the ſaid Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of paſſing the act aforeſaid, ſhould be formed into a new State: And whereas a Convention of Delegates, choſen by the people of the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky, have petitioned Congreſs to conſent that on the 1ſt day of June, 1792, the ſaid diſtrict ſhould be formed into a new State, and received into the Union by the name of "The State of Kentucky."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That the Congreſs doth conſent that the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky, within the juriſdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the 18th day of December, 1789, ſhall, upon the 1ſt day of June, 1792, be formed into a new State, ſeparate from, and independent of, the ſaid Commonwealth of Virginia.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That upon the aforeſaid 1ſt day of June, 1792, the ſaid new State, by the name and ſtile of the State of Kentucky, ſhall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, February 4, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

THE STATE OF VERMONT.

An ACT *for the* ADMISSION *of the* STATE *of* VERMONT *into this* UNION.

THE State of Vermont having petitioned the Congreſs to be admitted a Member of the United States, *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That on the 4th day of March, 1791, the ſaid State, by the name and ſtile of "The State of Vermont," ſhall be

in-

received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February 18, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

An ACT *regulating the number of* REPRESENTATIVES *to be chosen by the States of* KENTUCKY *and* VERMONT.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the States of Kentucky and Vermont shall each be entitled to choose two Representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved February 25, 1791.
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